Bombay Gazette.

Volume 34. Wednesday, May 7, 1823. No. 1718.

Ceylon

Government Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given that Sealed Tenders will be received at this Office until noon on the 18th day of June next, for the supply of Cash at Madras for the service of this Government, to the extent of Twenty Two Thousand Pounds Sterling, in exchange for Debentures of the following tenor.

The Principal amount of the Debenture, expressed in British Currency, will be paid by the Agent of the Island in London, seven years and a half from the date of the Debenture; or at the option of the holder the debenture may be exchanged at the General Treasury at Colombo, seven years after its date, for a bill on the said Agent, at sixty days sight. The debenture will bear interest for Seven Years from its date, payable half yearly, at the rate of Thirty-four Rixdollars, three fanams, and one pice Ceylon Currency, at each payment, for every Hundred Pounds of principal, if the interest be demanded at Colombo, Madras, or Calcutta; at which two last places, it will be paid by the Agent for the Government, at the exchange of twelve Madras or eleven Calcutta Annas to the Ceylon Rix dollar: or at the rate of two Pounds half yearly for every Hundred Pounds, if the interest be demanded of the Agent for the Island in London.

The Debentures are transferable by endorsement, and a Form may be seen at this Office, or at the Offices of the Agents in Madras, Calcutta, or Bombay.

The Tenders are to express the amount which will be paid in Madras Rupees for each Pound Sterling to the Agents of the Island at Madras (Messrs Arbuthnot and Co.) The highest offer if approved of will be accepted, and if two or more offers for the whole amount are at the same rate, Government reserves to itself the right of accepting any one of them, or of dividing the amount among them.

Tenders will be received for any part of the sum required, not being under Two Thousand Pounds, and any of such Tenders being higher than the highest Tender for the whole sum, will be acceded to in deduction from such highest Tender for the whole.

The tenders will be opened in presence of the Lieutenant Governor, and notice given by the same Post, to the parties whose Tenders are accepted, and who are considered bound by such Tender to be ready to pay in the amount to Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co. on the 1st July; being the date the Debentures will bear, and which Debentures will be lodged with the Agents at Madras, for issue to the parties on that day, or at the latest by the 15th of July.

The Tenders should also specify in what sums, not less than Five hundred Pounds each the party may wish to have the Debentures made out, observing that they must be for even Hundreds of Pounds.

By the Lieut. Governor's Com mand

(Signed) JOHN RODNEY,
Chief Sec. to Govt.

Chief Secretary's Office,
Colombo, 9th April 1823.

A Form of the Debenture above referred to, may be seen at the office of ALEXANDER MACKINTOSH and Co.

Bombay, 3d May 1823.

Recorder's Court.

PLEA SIDE.

James Gathorne Remington, James Henry Crawford, Mathew Theodoseus Dennis Devitre, and Mansfield Forbes, carrying on trade and business together in Copartnership at Bombay under the firm of Messrs. Remington, Crawford and Company.—Complainants.

vs.

Christopher Brown Boyce.—Defendant.

Sheriff's Sale.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT on Friday 9th Instant, will be continued the sale by Public Outcry by the Sheriff of Bombay (under and by virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias* issued in the above cause) at the said Defendants Shop in the Fort.

Hodgson's Beer, London Particular Madeira in Pipes, Cogniac Brandy in Puncheons, Port Wine, Hollands, Red Herrings, and New Books, consisting of many valuable Publications, including a variety of Sir Walter Scott's Novels.

TUESDAY, 10TH INSTANT.

An Assortment of the large and valuable Stock of English and China Plate, Gold and Silver Watches, Jewellery, Plated Ware, Epaulettes and other Military Articles, Superfine Cloth, Boots and Shoes, Medicine, Perfumery, Hosiery, Stationery, Mathematical Instruments, Cutlery, double and single Barrelled Guns, Souchong and Hyson Tea, Nankeen, Bengal Table Cloths and Towels, &c.

Catalogues may be had on the Premises.

H. GRAY.
Sheriff.

BOMBAY, 7th May 1823.

Advertisement.

THE Subscribers to the British Indian, Military Repository are respectfully, informed that Nos. 1. 2. and 3. of that Work have been received from Calcutta and are for Sale at *Eduljee Cursetjee's Son's* Shop at Rupees 6½ per each Copy. No numbers canbe delivered without payment.

N. B. If any Gentleman that is not a Subscriber to the above Works, wishes to buy any Copies he shall have them at the same price and Terms.

Bombay, 7th May 1823.

FOR PRIVATE SALE

AT RUPEES 700.

A VERY neat Dennett in excellent condition, painted Black and lined with Dark Blue Cloth, with Shifting Hood and Wings. Enquire of EDULJEE CURSETJEE'S Sons.

Bombay, 7th May 1823.

Advertisement,

TO BE LET

A House

BY RENT

Situated in the Rampart Row,

CLOSE to the Office of Messrs Ritchie, Steuart and Co. Particulars of the Rent and Conditions may be known on Application to *Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons.*

Bombay, 7th May 1823.

TWENTY-NINTH

Calcutta Lottery.

TICKETS in the above Lottery, for Sale at Rupees 130 each, at the Office of ALEXANDER MACKINTOSH and Co.

Bombay, 3d May 1823.

MR. BROOKS begs to acquaint the Gentlemen of the settlement, that he has just received a supply of English HAMS in excellent condition, which are now on Sale at the Tavern, and Ware-house at Rs. 1 ¼ per *lb.*

Bombay, 7th May 1823.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons

HAVE FOR SALE

ON COMMISSION

At their Rooms,

The Undermentioned

Fresh Tea,

IMPORTED FROM CHINA

BY THE LATEST SHIPS

DUNVEGAN CASTLE,

AND

ROYAL CHARLOTTE,

Being a Consignment to a respectable HOUSE HERE,

VIZ.

Chulan Tea in Beautiful Lackered Boxes.

Souchong Ditto in Boxes of 50, 25 and 10 Catties.

ALSO

A few Dozens of French Liqueur, Vin de Grave, Hock, Vinho de Limao, Carcavell, Seccos and Bucellas imported by way of Bengal & very proper for use in this hot Weather.

Bombay, 7th May 1823.

Stray-Horse.

A HORSE was found a day or two since by a Gentleman, and deposited in Mr. *Higgs's* Stables. The Owner may have him upon application, and the payment of all expences.

Bombay, 7th May 1823.

McVeigh's BAKERY.

MR. McVEIGH begs leave to return his sincere thanks to his Friends and the publick for the distinguished patronage his Establishment has been honoured with; he relies with unabated confidence upon the continuance of their support, and has the pleasure to acquaint them, that in consequence of an abatement in the price of Wheat, he is enabled to sell his Bread at the undermentioned reduced prices, viz.

		Weight.		Prices.		
First sort of Bread,	*per loaf of*	13	*oz.*	0	0	40
Second sort do.	" " "	13	"	0	0	32
Third do. do. (brown,)	" " "	32	"	0	0	40
Ditto do. do. (do.) half loaf,		16	"	0	0	20
Large Camp Bread (for Servants,)	*per loaf of about*	9	"	0	0	12
Small do. do.	" " " "	6	"	0	0	8
Ship Bread (for European Crews,	14 *loaves each*	1	*lb.*	1	0	00
Twists (or Plaits,)	*each about*	6½	*oz.*	0	0	40
Cakes,	" "	6½	"	0	0	20
Milk Cakes,	" "	6½	"	0	0	32
Muffins,	" "	6½	"	0	0	24
Rolls, (English and French,)	"	6½	"	0	0	24
Small (or half) do.	" "	3¼	"	0	0	12
Bunns (with currants,)	" "	6½	"	0	1	00
First sort of Flour,	*per seer*			0	0	72
Ditto do.	" *lb.*			0	1	00
Ditto do. Rolong,	" *seer*			0	0	72

Pastry, &c. &c. as heretofore.

Bombay, 7th May 1823.

Mrs. Reel's BAKERY,

MEADOW STREET,

Bombay,

MRS. REEL begs to acquaint her Customers, and other Friends that the greatest part of the following Articles, may be had on demand at her BAKERY *in the Fort*, and those in the PASTRY line, besides various other Articles too numerous to be inserted in the List may be had made at a day's notice.

SOFT BREAD &c.	rs.	qr.	rs.
First Sort (finest) per loaf.	0	0	40
Second do.	0	0	32
Third do. (Brown.)	0	0	40
Twist (made with Butter)	0	0	40
Large Camp Bread.	0	0	12
Small do. do.	0	0	08
Ship Bread, 1 Rupee 14 fourteen.			
Cakes.	0	0	20
Milk Cake.	0	0	32
Muffin.	0	0	24
English Roll,	0	0	24
French do.	0	0	24
Bun Cake.	0	1	00

BISCUITS.				
Fine Cabin large.	*per lbs.*	0	0	80
Do. do. Small.	"	0	0	80
Plain Biscuit large.	"	0	0	80
Do. do. Small.	"	0	0	80
Butter do.	"	0	1	76
Sweet do.	"	0	2	56
Gingerbread Nuts.	"	0	3	00
Finger Biscuits for young Children.		0	0	80
Wafer, do.		0	0	80
FLOUR.				
Fine (first Sort) per Seer-measure.		0	0	72
Coarse (Second do.)		0	0	28
Rolong.		0	0	72
PASTRY &c.				
Queen Cakes,		1	1	00
Plain ditto.		1	0	00
Plumb ditto.		1	1	00
Long & Heart Cakes.		1	0	00
Cheese Cakes.		1	1	00
Maccaroons.		1	2	00
Tartlets.		2	2	00
Puffs.		4	0	00
Europe Fruit Tart.		3	2	00
Country ditto.		1	3	00
Meat Pies.		3	2	00
Mince do.		2	0	00

N.B.—To such as purchase a great quantity for Ships use for Europe and other intended Ports the Price is as follows.

Fine Large Biscuits, Do. Small ditto, Do. Water ditto, Do. Rusk, Do. Flour, Do. Rolong, Do. Toast	*at*	5	0	*per md.*
Butter Biscuit, Milk Rusks,		10	2	*do.*
Fine Sweet Biscuit,		17	2	*do.*
Do. Ginger Brd. nuts,		21	0	*do.*
Queen Cakes,		35	0	*do.*
Ship Biscuit,		8	2	*per cwt.*
Do. Flour,		8	2	*do.*

Bombay, 30th April 1823.

Kempt and Co.

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

THIS DAY

PART OF THE STOCK IN TRADE

OF THE LATE FIRM

of

Messrs Lugrin & Watson,

STATIONARY, Military and Hessian Boots, Cutlery, Thermometers, Broad Cloth, Epaulettes, Gold Lace, &c. &c.

THE SALE

Will be Continued

Tomorrow Thursday the 8th Instant,

When other Articles will be brought forward.

Bombay, 7th May 1823.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

HOUSES
and
GROUND,
FOR SALE.
BY PUBLIC AUCTION.
BY
Messrs. Kempt and Co.,
This Day, Wednesday, the 7th Instant,
AT 4 O'CLOCK OF THE AFTERNOON
ON THE PREMISES,
BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTOR
To the Estate of the late
R. J. Kitson, Esq.

TWO airy, commodious and substantially built upper roomed dwelling HOUSES, with a large piece of Ground attached to each, bearing a great number of flourishing Cocoa nut and other Trees, situate close to Cowasjee Patells' Tank, Ambrollay, formerly known as the property of Dada Nasservanjee.

The above will be put up in one, or two lots, as purchashers may offer.

N. B.—Conditions will be made known at the time of sale; particulars may be learnt and title deeds inspected by application to KEMPT and Co.

Bombay, 7th May 1823.

Kempt and Co.
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
At their Rooms,
On Saturday the 10th Instant,
TO CLOSE SUNDRY ACCOUNT.

USEFUL Articles of Silver Ware, an Assortment of Surgical Instruments, Papier Machee Snuff Boxes, Foolscap Paper, Pillar Shades, Plated Stands, Glass Ware, &c. &c. &c.

ALSO

A Handsomely ornamented French Clock in Glass, and a three light Organd Lamp.

Bombay, 7th May 1823.

Kempt and Co.
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION.
AT NOON
On Saturday the 10th Inst.
At their Rooms
A VARIETY OF
FRENCH CLARET
Of very Superior quality.

TO suit purchasers, the Wine put up in lots of three Do

TERMS CASH;

Bombay, 7th May

Mr. Higgs.
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
AT HIS
Stables,
On Saturday next, the 10th Instant,
AT 4 O'CLOCK IN THE AFTERNOON,
A FRESH LOT OE
Arabian Horses.

THE whole of which will be knocked down without reserve.

A number of Gentlemen's Saddle Horses will also be disposed of at the same time, and on the same conditions.

Bombay, 7th May 1823.

Kaira Races.

First Day, Monday, December the 8th 1823.

A Sweepstakes of Rupees 300 each H. F. with 500 Rupees from the Fund for Arab Horses that have never started for purse, plate, Match, or Sweepstakes, weight for age. Bycullah Standard, Heats 2 Miles, to be kept open until the 1st November next. Four Subscribers or no race.

2d Race 1st Day.

A Give and take for Arab Horses of Rupees 50 each, with Rupees 500 from the Fund. 14 Hands, Carrying 8th, 10lb. one Mile and a half Heats, Winners of any former race to carry 5 lbs Extra.

Second Day, Wednesday the 10th.

The Kaira Cup Value 100 Gunias for all Horses that have never won purse, plate, Match or Sweepstakes, heats 2 Miles, weight for age.

2d Race 2d Day.

A Sweepstakes of 100 Rupees each, with Rupees 500 from the Fund for all Horses, 9 stone, heats one Mile, the Winner to be sold for Rupees 1,200 if demanded within half an hour after coming in, open to all purchasers, priority of choice to be given to the Owner of the losing Horses in the race, as placed, to be kept open until the 1st of November —Four Subscribers or no race.

[3]rd Day 1st Race Saturday 13th

[S]takes of 100 Rupees each, [R]upees from the Fund, 10st, 7lb. three Miles, the Winner to be sold for 1500 Rupees if demanded within half an hour after coming in, open to all purchasers, priority of Choice to be given to the owners of the losing Horses in the Race as placed.

3rd Day 2d Race.

A plate of Rupees ( ) from the Fund for the beaten Horses of the meeting that have saved their distance to be handicapped by the stewards, once round the course.

A Race for Poneys not exceeding 13 Hands for Rupees ( ) to be settled by the Stewards.

English Horses excluded.

Horses walking, over the Course for any of the plates given by the Fund, shall be entitled only to half the value.

20 Rupees to be paid by every Horse Mare or Gilding as entrance for any Cup, Plate, or Sweepstakes in addition to such as are specified above, and to go to the Fund.

Post Entrance double.

Mares and Gildings allowed 3 lbs. Horses must have saved their distance in every Heat of at least one race, to qualify them to enter for the beaten Plate.

None but Subscribers allowed to enter Horses.

The decision of the Stewards in all cases to be final.

The Races will take place in the Morning. The Horses to start for the first Heat ten minutes after sun rise half; an hour between the Heats, the Bugle to sound, for saddling, and mounting, and such Horses as are then at the Post to be started.

Bycullah (amended) Standard is that adopted on the Kaira Course.

Horses to be entered and aged at the stand on the Evening preceding each days Race.

Advertisement.
FOR SALE
AT THE
Gazette Office,

BLANK Bills of Exchange, Powers of Attorney, Interest and Respondentia Bonds, Policies of Insurance, Articles of Agreement between Master and Mariners, Bills of Lading, Boat Notes, &c. &c.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Bombay Castle, 22ND April 1823.

By the Honorable the Governor in Council,

THE Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to grant, from the 1st proximo, a fixed monthly allowance of ten (10) Rupees to each troop of His Majesty's Dragoons, for lights and Oil for cleaning

Arms, which sums are to provide for every Regimental purpose under that head; and directs, that all contingent charges, on that account, shall cease from the same date.

Bombay Castle, 25th April 1823.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to grant a furlough to Europe, on sick certificate, to Conductor Charles Ward, of the Commissariat department, for three years from the date of his embarkation.

Bombay Castle, 26th April 1823.

Official information having been received of the death of Mr. Surgeon Charles Daw, on board the Ship Lord Castereagh on the 11th December 1822, the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following adjustment of rank and promotion.

MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

ADJUSTMENT OF RANK.

Surgeon James McAdam, to take rank, vice Daw deceased.—Date of rank, 12th December 1822.

Surgeon R. H. Kennedy, M. D. to take rank, vice Panton, deceased.—Do Do. 22d December 1822,

PROMOTION.

Senior Assistant Surgeon John Warner, to be full Surgeon, vice Maxwell promoted.—Date of rank 13th February 1823.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments in the Commissariat department.

Captain Ellis, to be Assistant Commissary General, vice Captain Keith, and to take charge of the Commissariat duties of Surat.

Captain Long of the 5th Regiment, to be a Sub. Assistant, in the room of Captain Ellis, and to relieve Capt. Molesworth who will proceed from Sholapore to the Presidency.

Captain Waite 12th Reigment Native Infantry, to act as Sub Assistant Commissary General, and to be stationed at Bhooj.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to permit Ensign W. S. Adams of the 1st Battalion 5th Regiment N. I. to proceed from Sholapore to Bellary on his private affairs, and to be absent on that account, for a period of two months from the date of his departure.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is also pleased to republish the following General Order by the Supreme Government, dated 28th February last, and to direct that it be made applicable to this Presidency from the same date.

FORT WILLIAM, 28th FEB. 1823.

The Governer General in Council is pleased to notify to the Army, that the Hon'ble the Court of Directors have approved of a modification of their original Orders of 1796, as to leave of absence and furlough, and to permit the absence of an Officer on urgent private affairs from his own Presidency, for any period not exceeding three months, to be counted as part of his term of service.

Bombay Castle, 28th April 1823.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm an order by Colonel Dalbiac, appointing Captain Crozier, Major of Brigade at Kaira, to assume charge of the Commissariat department, during the absence of Captain Stamper from the Northern Districts of Guzerat upon duty, and on the responsibility of the latter Officer.

The Governor in Council also confirms an order by Major Butler, commanding the Garrison of Tannah, dated 17th ultimo, directing all reports and returns to be made to Captain Stokoe, during the Major's absence on sick certificate; and one by the Officer in charge of the 1st Battalion 10th Regt N. I, dated 1st April, directing Lieut. Bulkley to conduct the duties of Quarter Master to that Battalion, during the absence of Lieut. Hancock.

Bombay Castle, 1st May 1823.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased, in the General Department of this date, to appoint Assistant Surgeon Ducat, to succeed Mr. Warner as Civil Surgeon at Poonah.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
W. NEWNHAM,
Chief Sec. to Govt.

By the Commander in Chief.

The following tranfers of Field Officers in the Regiment of Artillery are ordered.

Lieutenant Colonel Bell is from the 2d to the 1st Battalion

Lieut. Col. Hodson from the 1st to the 2d do

Head Quarters: Bombay Saturday 3d May 1823.

By the Commander in Chief

1. The Committee assembled on the 1st and 2d Instant and of which Major Kennedy is President has reported the following Officers sufficiently qualified by their knowledge of Hindoostanee for the situation of Interpreters in that Language.

Lieutenant	Burrows	2d Battalion	7th Regiment	N. I.
Lieutenant	Oakes	do.	do.	do.
Ensign	Earle	1st do.	12th do.	do.
Ensign	Hunter	1st do.	8th do.	do.

Calcutta.

THE FOLLOWING ARE GENERAL ORDERS ISSUED TO HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN INDIA.

Lieutenant Cockrane of the 4th Dragoons now at this Presidency, has leave to proceed to Europe on his private affairs and to be absent on that account for two years from the date of his embarkation.

The permission granted by His Excellency General Sir Alexander Campbell, to Quarter Master Barfoot of the 46th Foot, to return to Europe for the recovery of his health with leave of absence for two years from the date of his embarkation, is confirmed.

Lieutenant J. Madigan 46th Regiment, will act as Quarter-master to that Corps during the absence of Quarter-Master Barfoot, proceeding to Europe on Medical Certificate, or until further orders.

By Order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

THOS. McMAHON, *Col A. G.*

Head-Quarters, Calcutta; 22d March, 1823.

GENERAL ORDERS.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief in India is pleased to make the following promotion until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known.

20th Foot.

Ensign Giles Eyre to be Lieutenant, vice Robinson, deceased, 25th January, 1823.

By Order of His Excellency the Commader in Chief.

THOS. McMAHON, *Col. A. G.*

Head Quarters, Calcutta; 24th March, 1823.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known.

20th Foot.

Captain R. E. Burrowes from the 65th Regiment to be Captain, vice James Goldfrap who exchanges, 1st March 1823.

65th Foot.

Captain James Goldfrap from the 20th Regiment to be Captain, vice R. E. Burrowes who exchanges, 1st March. 1823.

25th March, 1823.

The departure from Fort William of the detachment belonging to the 87th Regiment, as directed in General Orders, No. 2895, of the 12th instant, is postponed until further Orders

Lieutenant Masterson, 87th Regiment, together with the men of his detachment, are attached to do duty with the 44th Regiment, until opening of the river.

Major Bristow will retain in his possession the management of the accounts of the men.

29th March, 1823.

Cornet A. W. Bishop of the 11th [redacted] leave to proceed to Europe for the re[redacted] health, and to be absent on that account for two years, from the date of his embarkation.

The permission granted by His Excellency General Sir Alexander Campbel, to Ensign Kinnly of the 30th Regiment, and to Captain Boulton of the 41st, the former to return to Europe on sick Certificate, with leave of absence for two years, from the date of his embarkation, and the latter in extension, to the 1st Proximo, to enable him to join his corps, is confirmed.

31st March, 1823

His Excellency the Commander in Chief in India is pleased to make the following Promotion, until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known.

67th Foot.

Ensign Thomas Byrne, to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Murison, deceased, 5th, March, 1823.

By Order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

THOS. McMAHON, *Col. A. G.*

Head-Quarters, Calcutta; 8th April, 1823.

GENERAL ORDERS.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief in India is pleased to make the following Promotions, until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known.

30th Regiment.

Ensign H. H. Lewis, to be Lieutenant, vice Kenneday deceased, 19th March, 1823.

41st Regiment.

Ensign William Gossip, to be Lieutenant, vice Alexander Major deceased, 3d March 1823.

9TH APRIL, 1823.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief in India is pleased to accept the Resignation of Ensign A. Donald, of 14th Regiment of Foot, subject to His Majesty's pleasure,—that Officer's Name will accordingly be struck off the strength of that Corps from the 3d ultimo.

10TH APRIL, 1823.

The undermentioned Officers have received His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief's leave of absence during the month of September last, for the period specified against their respective names, viz.

38th Regiment—Lieut. Wilcocks, from 25th September 1822, to the 24th March, 1823.

59th Regiment,—Ensign Howard, from 25th July 1822, until removed to nother Regiment.

12TH APRIL, 1823.

The undermentioned Officers have received His Excellency the Commander in Chief's leave of absence for the reasons assigned.

11th Dragoons—Lieut. Col. Childers, from 15th Instant, to 24th June 1823, on his private affairs.

Ditto Lieut. and Adjt. Butcher, from 15th Instant, for 6 months, to visit the Hills, on sick Certificate.

16th Dragoons,—Brevet Lieut, Col. Bell, ditto. to 1st September 1823, to enable him to join his Regiment.

Ditto.—Brevet Captain Hake, do. ditto, ditto ditto.

41st,—Foot Lieut. Vincent, from date of Embarkation, for 1 year, to proceed to Europe on his Private affairs.

44th ditto—Lieut. Wilson, ditto for 2 years, ditto for the recovery of his health.

The Leave granted by His Excellency General Sir Alexander Campbell, to the undermentioned Officers, is confirmed.

41st Foot—Lieut. Col. Smelt, from 14th Instant, to 1st October 1823, in extension, on private affairs.

Ditto—Major MacCoy, from date of Embarkation for 2 years, to proceed to Europe, for the recovery of his health.

Ditto—Ensign Read, from 25th ultimo to 24th Instant, in extension, on private affairs.

89 Foot—Lieut. Bagshaw, from date of Embarkation, for 1 year, to proceed to Europe for the recovery of his health.

The Leave granted by His Excellency Lieut. General the Honorable Sir Chas. Colville, to Bt. Major Tails, of the 20th Foot, to return to Europe, for the recovery of his health, and to be absent on that account for two years, from the date of his [redacted]on, is confirmed.

[redacted] of His Excellency the Commander in

THOS, McMAHON, *Col A. G.*

COURSE OF EXCHANGE

London 6 months sight 1s. 9d. to 1s. 10d.
Calcutta 30 days do. 105 to 106.
Madras ditto—99 per 100 Madras.
Surat 8, ditto—98 per 100 Surat.
Spanish Dollars, 219 Rs. per 100 ditto.

THE GAZETTE.

BOMBAY.

WEDNESDAY, 7TH MAY 1823.

Students as we have long been in the school of adversity, we can more easily indulge ourselves in the luxury of being guided by our feelings, than those who have never been buffetted by Fortune; or, who have never tasted the sweetness of black bread seasoned with tranquillity of mind. We have indeed very frequently in the course of this our education, been obliged to con over the lesson of our great Moralist—"that by suffering "willingly what we cannot avoid, we "secure ourselves from vain and im- "moderate disquiet; we reserve for "better purposes that strength which "would be wasted in wild efforts of "desperation, and maintain that cir- "cumspection, which may enable us "to seize every support and improve "every alleviation."

The Editor of this Journal has seen the world on more than one side; and can vouch for the wisdom of Seneca's observation that, calamity often enhances the pleasures of the mind. He has experienced, that in proportion to the magnitude of misfortune, and the degree of self command which he has been called upon to exert in order to allay sensibility, his satisfaction has been encreased in an equal proportion. The philosophy is not speculative. He has essayed and felt, and it appears that he is still doomed to continue to feel what he describes. Insulted as he has lately been by one of the members of this Society, and made aware of the penalty which the law inflicts for so gross an injury as he received, he shrinks from the thought of any longer acting in his present duties, since he feels that he cannot continue them, without having the tranquillity and equanimity of life continually harrowed up by reflections, which, as they will offer themselves to the mind of every Man of sensibility it is unnecessary to describe. No man it has been wisely remarked, can enjoy happiness who does not think he enjoys it.

With these feelings the Editor bids adieu to his friends and readers; and in return for that support which has been so promptly and warmly afforded him, begs leave to offer them his most *sincere* and *grateful* acknowledgments.

We are still without arrivals from England, and have no local intelligence to communicate to our readers this week. Our Paper is principally devoted to selections of a miscellaneous nature, some of which, we trust, are sufficiently important, to interest the majority of our readers.

Bombay

ARRIVALS—Lieut. Col. B. Kenett, 2d | 12th, Regt.
Lieut, S. Clements, 1st | 11th Regt.
Lieut. J. Sim, 1st Bat. 11th Regt. B. N. I.
Ensign Jas. Hay, 2d Bat. 5th Regt. N. I.
Capt. W. Baker, 20th Regt.
Capt. Tomkyns, Bengal Infantry.
Asst. Surgeon Martin, 1st Bat. 2nd Regt. N. I.
Lieut. T. Sutton, Artillery.
DEPARTURES.—Capt. Robinson, E. Regt.
Lieut. and Adjt. Robson, Invalids.
Major D. Campbell, 2d Bat. 9th Regt.
Lieut. Elliott, 15th Regt. M. N. I.
Capt. R. Sutherland, 1st | 7th Regt.
Capt. A. Campbell, Comy. S. S. D.

NAUTICAL NOTICES, CHRONICLE and NAVAL REPORT.

Bombay.

ARRIVALS.—May 5, Ship Elizabeth, J. Keys, from Persian Gulph, Left Bussorah on the 4th April touched at Bushire and Muscat.

DEPARTURES.—April 30, Ship Dunvegan Castle, D. Campbell, to Madras and Bengal.

Do. Arab Ship Futty Rahmaney, Nacqudah Abdullahbin Euseph to Muscat.

Do. Armed Ketch Vigilant, Syrang Doss Mahomed, to Tankaria Bunder.

May 5, The H. C. Brig Palinurus, Commander Corstorphan to Goa.

Do. Ship Lowjee Family, Wm. Lewis, to China.

Do. Portuguese Ship Senhora de Penha. Commander Primeiro Pilote, to Demaun.

SHIPS LOADING.

English—Ship Theodosia, for Liverpool.
Cornwallis, for China.
Sulemany, for ditto.
Ann, for ditto.
Aurora, for Bengal.
Caroline, for Bussorah.
Harriet, for ditto.
Malabar, for ditto.

Calcutta.

ARRIVALS.—April 10 Ship Hashmy J. J. Denham, from Singapore 13th February, Malacca, and Penang 4th March. French ship Amphitrite, L. Boreau, from Bourbon 25th February. Pasengers per Hashmy, from Singapore: Captain Thomas MacDonnel: Mr. H. E. Watts. From Penang; Mr. C. Kartensen, country service. From Madras: Mr. C. Delier, country service.

April 12. H. C. ship Royal George, C. Biden, from England 11th Dec.

DEPARTURES.—April 10 Ship Resource, B. Fenn, for London Ship Hero of Malown, J. Neish, for Penang, Singapore and Batavia. Ship Virginio, P. Butter, for Ceylon, Brig Ceneus, R. Towle, for Madras. Spanish Ship Flor del Mar, M. Hanerden, for Manilla. Georgiana, J. Rogers, for the Isle of France. Brig Guide, W. Holloway, for Madras and Ceylon.

April 13. Portuguese brig Eliza. J. L. de Almeida, for Macao

April 15. Ship Francis Warden, W. Webster, for Rangoon.

Madras.

ARRIVALS—17. Bark George, J. Poulson, from Point de Galle 3d, Pondicherry 16th April; do. Ship Hercules, J. Heron, from Covelong 16th April; 18th, Ship Caledonia, R. Carns, River Derwent, from Van Dieman's Land 15th Feb; 19. Ship Bombay Merchant, J. Hill, from Bombay 28th March, Alleppie 6, & Columbo 12th April; do. Ship Carron, K. S. M'Carthy, from Bombay 14th March, Tellicherry 25th March, Galle 4th, and Trincomallie 17th April; 20, Ship Eliza, Robert Gibson, from Mauritius 20th February, and Covelong 20th April; 22, H. M. Ship Alligator, Thomas Alexander, from Trincomalie.

DEPARTURES.—April 16, Brig Hamindollah, Jas. Purvis, for Chittegong; do. Ship Juliana, Jas. Webster, for Calcutta; 17, Ship Ajax, W. Gillet, for Calcutta; do. Ship Hercules J. Heron, for Calcutta; 18. Ship Jane, C. Maitland, for Calcutta; 20, Brig Lieu. T. W. Stunt, put to Sea; do. H. M. Schooner Cochin, E. Tincombe, on a Cruize; 21 Ship Eliza, Robert Gibson, for Calcutta; 22, ship Carron, K. S. M'Cathy, for Calcutta.

General Register of Marriages, Births, and Deaths.

Bombay.

BIRTH.

Monday 28th April, The Lady of Lieut. J. Pepper, H. C. Marine of a son.

DEATH.

At Baroda on the 21st, March last, George the Infant Son of Lieutenant Colonel Kemp after a sudden illness of four days only.

Calcutta.

MARRIAGES.

At St John's Cathedral, on Thursday the 10th April, by the Revd. J. Parson, Welby Brown Jackson, Esq. of the Honble Company's Civil Service, to Miss Catherine Hungerford.

On Saturday, the 12th April, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Reverend J. Hawtayne, Simon Fraser, Esq. of the Bengal Civil Service, to Isabella, Sarah, eldest Daughter; and on the same day, Joseph Alexander Dorin, Esq. of the same Service, to Anna, youngest Daughter of the late James Patton, Esq. Senior Merchant on this Establishment.

At Dum-Dum, on the 10th April, by the Rev. R. Arnold, Mr. P. Lancaster, Head Teacher in the Artillery School to Mrs. Newton, Head Clerk in the Commissary General's Office.

BIRTHS.

At the Presidency, on the 6th April, the lady of Lieutenant H. B. Henderson, of a daughter.

On the 6th April, at the house of her mother, Mrs Gonsalves, in Durrumtollah, Mrs. Gilbert Scott, of a daughter.

On the 8th April, Mrs. T. Rutledge, of a daughter.

On the 9th April, Mrs. R. Sausum of a daughter.

On the 10th April, the lady of J. W. Carrol, Esq. M. D. of a Daughter.

On the 11th April, Mrs. Dow, of a Son.

On Friday, the 11th April, Mrs. J. Valiente, of a Son.

At Serampore, on the 12th April, Mrs. Lawrence D'Souza, of a son.

On the 13th April, the Lady of Hugh Ferguson, Esq. of a Daughter.

DEATHS.

On the 5th April, at Dum-mum, Serjeant Major O'Neil of the 2d Batt. Artillery.

At Revelgunge Zillah Surun, on the evening of the 6th April, Mr. George Rangstock, a Native of Prussia, at an advanced age.

At Juggurnath Pooree, on the 8th April, Deputy Commissary John Allen, late in Charge of Cuttack Magazine, much and deservedly lamented.

Madras.

MARRIAGE.

At Jaffnapatam, on the 10th April, by the Rev. JOSEPH KNIGHT, the Rev. R. CARVER, Wesleyan Missionary, to Miss ANDERSON, Daughter of J. T. ANDERSON, Esq.

BIRTHS.

At the Presidency Cantonment, on the 14th Instant, the Lady of Captain JONES, of the 22d Regiment, of a Son.

At Wallajahbad, on the evening of the 15th Instant, the Lady of Lieutenant HILL, H. M, 69th Regiment, of a Son.

At Egmore, on the 19th Instant, the Lady of Lieut. STODDARD, H. M. 54th Regiment, of a Son.

At Trichinopoly, on the 16th April, the Lady of JOHN BIRD, Esq. of a Son.

Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

THE 10TH APRIL, 1823.

Mr. J. F. Ellerton, Register of the Civil Court of the Suburbs of Calcutta.

Mr. A. C. Floyer, Register of the Zillah Court of Burdwaun.

THERMOMETRICAL TABLE.

CALCUTTA,—FIRST WEEK IN APRIL.

*** *Thermometer placed at a North Window in the Shade.*

April. 1823.		DEGS.
Tuesday 1st,	6 A. M.	70
	1 A. M.	92
	6½ P. M.	86
Wednesday 2nd	7 A. M.	70
	12½ P. M.	95
	5 P. M.	90
Thursday, 3rd	7½ A. M.	83
	12 M.	93
	Much wind.	
Friday, 4th	3 P M.	92
	5½ A. M.	89
	7½ P M.	85
	12 P. M.	25
	5 A. M.	91
	Much wind all day,	
Saturday 5th	6½ A. M.	84
	3 P. M.	94
	Much wind all day	
Sunday 6th	6 A. M.	80
	12 P. M.	100
	4½ P. M.	94
	Eveng. corruscations.	
Monday 7th	7 A. M.	83
	2 P. M.	100
	6 P. M.	91
HIGHEST RANGE		100
LOWEST DITTO		70
AVERAGE MEDIUM		85

MEDICAL REPORT.

The state of the atmosphere as evinced by the Thermometer continues much the same, but wind, and thunder, with some rain have been of rather more frequent recurrence: and the evening generally afford a display of corruscations.

The state of Disease continues much the same also—but a greater disposition to Febrile excitement has been evinced, particularly among CHILDREN.

P.

Durramtollah, 10th April.

We have much pleasure in giving insertion to the following Correspondence which is equally creditable to both parties.

To DR. R. TYTLER, &c. &c. &c.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,

We the R. W. Master, Wardens and Brethren of Lodge Hastings, Amity and Independence, held at Allahabad, having had the most ample proof of your highly creditable and meritorious exertions in supporting the honor and promoting the welfare of this Lodge and the craft in general, deem it our bounden duty to communicate to you these our sentiments on the occasion of your vacating the East chair, which you have so long filled to the entire satisfaction of the Brethren, of the Lodge. We therefore request you will accept our most sincere and best wishes for your health and prosperity, remaining assured your name will ever retain a high place in the estimation of the Brethren of the Lodge. We remain.

Dear Sir and Brother,

Your's most faithfully and affectionately,

T. MARSHALL, R. W. M.
B. MARLEY. W. P. M.
W. McQUŒ, W. S. W.
M. ARTRY, W. J. W.
J. T. RIVAZ, S. Deacon,
W. W. ROMEN, J. Deacon,
A. URQUHART, Secretary,
C. W. WINTOUR, F. C.
W. BURROUGHS, F. C.
C. WADE, Steward,
H. M. GENNIS, Tyler,
A. LINDSAY, M. M.

Allahabad, 2d March, 1823.

(REPLY.)

To CAPTAIN MARSHALL,

Right Worshipful Master,

The Wardens, and Brothers of Lodge Hastings, Amity, and Independence, Allahabad.

DEAR AND MOST WORTHY BROTHERS,

I do myself the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your polite and valuable letter, dated 21st ultimo,—and beg to convey to you, but in language very inadequate to give full expression to my feelings, my sincere thanks for the honour conferred upon me by the unanimous approbation of the highly respectable members of Lodge Hastings Amity and Independence. To my latest breath I shall preserve the letter of the Lodge as a document held in estimation by me far more than words can declare, and one of which I am justly proud.

The time I enjoyed the happiness of presiding over Lodge Hastings, Amity and Independence, I shall ever consider one of the most felicitous portion of my life and fervently imploring the blessing of the great Architect of the Universe upon your Lodge, and humbly praying that it may under his Divine Providence continue to flourish and shine a resplendent gem in the brilliant Oriental Stars of mystic light,

I have the honour to subscribe myself Dear and Worthy Brethren, your highly honoured and most affectionate Brother,

R. TYTLER.

Calcutta, A. L. 5833,
H. S. 1823, *April* 10.

AEROLITES.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR.

In the letter of your correspondent A. E. which recently appeared in the JOURNAL, the writer expresses his hope, in reference to the Futtepore Aerolites having been ejected from one of the Volcanoes raging on the island of Java, that "DR. TYTLER will favour us with a more particular account of the ashes which he mentions." Having no means of procuring any specimens of the ashes referred to, I have deposited, as your Correspondent is probably aware, several specimens of the AEROLITES which descended at Futtepore, for public inspection, in the HURKARU LIBRARY; and a moment's glance will, I hope, satisfy even the most ceptical, that they are volcanic productions, and native to this planet. For the satisfaction of your Correspondent, I shall, however, briefly recapitulate the proofs of the Futtepore AEROLITES having been projected from the Java Volcano.

1st.—At the time the AEROLITES descended at Futtepore, as Volcano was raging on the island of *Java* with great violence and this we learn by subsequent accounts, that the Java Volcanoes were "casting up *great quantities of stones*, that the Volcanoes continued throwing up ashes and *glowing stones*,; and in the bordering district belonging to the Residency of Samarang, ashes and glowing stones fell in great abundance."

2d.—The AEROLITES have every appearance of having been *glowing* stones, for they were not only accompanied by a METEOR or enclosed in a ball of fire, but emitted sparks and were quite hot when they fell.

3d.—The METEOR passed in an evident direction from Java to Futtepore.

4th—AEROLITES are affirmed to consist of matter hitherto undiscovered on this globe. But this is not correct; because the substance alleged to be peculiar to AEROLITES was affirmed to be a combination of *nickel* and *iron*. Yet it is now allowed that *chromium*, and not *nickel*, is the distinguishing characteristic of those productions; now chromium is discovered as mineral very commonly in combination with iron.

5th.—All the Phœnomena connected with the descent of Aerolites are Volcanic. For example:—

6th.—Meteors have been seen projected from the Crater of *Vesuvius* during eruptions, and from those bodies; *stones* or *Aerolites* have descended.

7th.—During the eruption of *Vesuvius* in the year 1794, many stones, ranked in the list of Aerolites, fell at *Sienna*, these stones correspond in all respects with those of *Meteoric* origin, and we are desired to believe could not have been ejected by the mountains, although it is allowed that similar stones are very commonly found on the sides of *Vesuvius*.

Accordingly, if the stones, ejected from the Java Volcanoes be found to coincide in composition with the Futtepore Aerolites, the question is decided, and no doubt in that case can possibly exist, of their having been blown from some of

the mountains, which have been lately burning in that island.

Your obedient Servant,

R. TYTLER.

Calcutta, April 11, 1823.

By Private accounts from Trincomalee we learn, that the Ship Eliza, Captain WOODHEAD, has been obliged to put into that place in distress. When on her passage to the Isle of France, she encountered a sudden and very severe squall about 9 o'clock on the evening of the 17th ultimo, which carried away all her masts, and left her a perfect wreck. She was expected to sail again from Trincomalee, in prosecution of her voyage, before the end of the present month.

India Gazette, April 14.

The *John Bull* of yesterday says: We understand that Dr. FLETCHER is appointed Bishop of Calcutta.

The *Aerolite.—From a Correspondent.* As a good deal has been said about the Aerolite which fell at Futtihpore, in the Allahabad district, the accompanying extract my be read with some interest.

"Signor Angelo Bellani, Canon of Pavia, has published an essay. "On the fall of an ancient Aerolite, not mentioned in the catalogues published by the learned, preceded by a dissertation on the origin of this phenomenon. Besides its hypothesis, the principal feature is the following, extracted from a work on the Settallian Museum, published at Tortona in 1677, under the title of "Museo o galeria adunata dal sapere, e dallo studio del Sen. Can. Manfredo Settala nobile Milanese, descritta in Ital. da P. Fr. Scarabelli." The celebrated Settala was still living, aged 84, as we read on the portrait which is prefixed to this edition.

In the 18th chapter of this book, says M. Bellani, we find the following passage. "It seems evidently demonstrated that thunder ought to be attributed to a solid and stony substance, and not to an exhalation of any kind, as is proved by one of these stones projected from the clouds, which struck with sudden death a Franciscan Friar of Santa Maria della Pace, at Milan, and which is open to the inspection of every body in our Museum. I will relate the circumstances of this event, that no one may doubt its authenticity. All the other monks of the convent of St. Mary hastened up to him who had been struck, as well from curiosity as from pity, and among them was also the Canon Manfredo Settala. They all carefully examined the corpse, to discover the most secret and decisive effects of the shock which had struck him; they found it was on one of the thighs, where they perceived a wound blackened either by the gangrene or by the action of the fire. Impelled by curiosity, they enlarged the aperture to examine the interior of it; they saw that it penetrated to the bone, and were much surprized to find at the bottom of the wound a roundish stone which had made it, and had killed this monk in a manner equally terrible and unexpected. This stone weighed about a quarter of an ounce; it had a sharp edge, and its surface resembled one of those silver coins which are current at Milan under the name of Phillips. It was not, however, perfectly round, having on one side a ratherobtuse angle. Its colour varied, so that on one part it was that of a burnt brick, and on the other it seemed to be covered with a thin erruginous and shining crust. Being broken in the middle, it emitted an insupportable smell of sulphur.

M. Bellani observes on the circumstances in this narrative which so forcibly attest its authenticity. In a note he says, "M. Abel Remusat treating of the aerolites of China, states, that though they have frequently fallen in populous countries, there is no instance of any person having been struck by one of them, either in China or in Europe. The instance which we have just related is therefore the only one known."

The Govt. Gaz. April 17.

The only arrival announced in this day's Bankshall Report, is that of the Portugues ship *Carmo*, from Macao 25th December, and Malacca 3d March. We have heard of no news from the Eastward by this opportunity.

Since writing the above, we have heard that the *Carmo* is very sickly, and has lost 20 of her men.

Ind. Gaz. April 17.

Madras.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

WEDNESDAY, 16TH, APRIL 1823.

Six per Cent.

Bengal Remittable Loan ..... *Premium* 32

APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. H. M. Blair, Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Chingleput.

Mr. P. Grant, Head Assistant to the Principal Collector and Magistrate in the Southern Division of Arcot.

The Rev. M. Thomson, M. A. to be Junior Chaplain at St. George's Church.

THE *Bark George*, Captain Poulson, from Ceylon—the Ships *Hercules*, Captain Heron from the Southward, *Caledonia*, Captain Carns, from Van Diemen's Land on the 15th of February, the *Carron*, Captain M'Carthy, from Bombay and Trincomalee, the *Eliza* Captain Gibson from the Isle of France the 20th February last from Covelong—and the *Bombay Merchant*, Captain Hill, from Bombay and Ceylon have arrived since our last report.

The Honorable Sir ANTHONY BULLER arrived on the *Carron* from Bombay.

Passengers by the George.—Mrs. Poulson, and H. Dickinson, Esq. C. S.

Passengers by the Hercules.—Mr. Brown, and Mr. Grant.

Passengers by the Carron.—Mrs. Rutledge, Mrs. Ellis and Family; Lieutenant Walls, Dr. Rutledge, H. M. 20th Regt. and Mr. Barry.

Passengers by the Bombay Merchant.—Capt. Michell, Mr. Frazerwood, and Mr. Aldridge, Mariners; and Mr. Carapie.

His Majesty's Ship *Alligator*, Captain Alexander arrived in the Roads this morning from Trincomalie.

PASSENGERS.—Captain G. T. Ryers, R. N. Lieut. Potbury, R. N.

There have sailed the Ships *Hercules* and *Ajax*, for Calcutta.

Government Gazette, April 22.

The Honorable Sir ANTHONY BULLER embarked on the *Carron* for Bengal before sun-rise on Tuesday morning.

Gov. Gaz. April 24.

English News.

BELL'S MESSENGER.

LONDON, MONDAY, 9TH DECEMBER, 1822.

QUESTION OF WAR BETWEEN FRANCE AND SPAIN.

Two questions are every where put upon the intelligence of the week now expired. The first is, whether there will be war between France and Spain; and the second, whether this country will take any part whatever in it.

To the first of these question we answer, that we think a war must inevitably occur between France and Spain. There are at present two strong parties in the French court; the moderate royalists and the ultra-royalists. Both of these parties concur in wishing a war with Spain. The first, because they apprehend the further diffusion of revolutionary principles, and because they foresee the greatest danger to the French monarchy, from the success of the Spanish liberals. The ultra-royalists, which is at present the ruling party in France, go still further, and hating liberty, and even the Charter in its mildest form, as diminishing the splendour of the ancient French crown, they seek the restitution of the ancient order of things in Spain, as preparatory to a similar attempt in France, when the occasion shall serve. At the head of the last party is the brother of the King, the heir to the throne, as also the Duke d'Angouleme, and what is of more importance, the Duchess. But the Duches of Berry is a mere young widow—a good wife and mother, but without any decided character. All the family, however, are alike united in a wish for war, as well from a just hatred to the revolutionary cause, in all its forms, as from the sense of a common interest, and a common cause of vengeance. Now, it is notorious that the King is a man of strong family affections and is attached to the Duchess d'Angouleme as if she were his own daughter. He is, in fact, entirely led by his family; and therefore, whatever is seen to be the unanimous wish and eager object of his whole domestic household, may be thence inferred to be his.

Another and still more honourable feeling concurs, unhappily (and no one regrets that we are compelled to make this admission more than ourselves) the cause of liberty in Spain is so mixed up with atrocious principles of irreligion and spoliation, that even Englishmen, and ourselves amongst the number, feel it a duty of conscience to hesitate in implicitly adopting the Spanish cause. The greater part of the dealers are from the sanguinary and demoralising school of the French Revolution; and the consequences are what might be expected from the disciples of such a school.

Now, though liberty be a great good, irriligion, unquestionably, is the greatest of all human evils; and though civil freedom may be worth almost every human cost, we certainly would not purchase it at the dreadful price of national corruption and degradation—of atheism and infidelity. We would wait a better opportunity—we would wait for the period when patriots of another school should come forth.

In all human questions, the point to be determined is, whether the good of an object be worth the cost with which it must be obtained. The King of France appears to act under feelings of this kind, and seeing the Spanish priests (we speak not of the Inquisition, but the parochial Clergy) violently expelled from their native country, and observing a general spoliation of the lands and property of Ecclesiastics and Royalists of all degrees, he deems himself called upon to maintain the cause of religion and monarchy, and to restore the Spanish church and crown to some decent portion of their rights and property. It is impossible not to respect this feeling, and we should think ourselves to be wanting in every generous sentiment if we hesitated to express what we unquestionably feel.

At the same time we must repeat, that we infinitely dislike the whole system of the Holy Alliance, and we think that it will ultimately provoke, and assuredly justify, some general confederacy amongst the reformers in Europe, as a common defensive system against this league of Kings. We have always put one question to ourselves upon this head; could our own Revolution of 1688 have been effected, if a league of this kind, and of these pretensions, had existed at the time of William the Third; As to the second question—how far England will support France in this war? we have not a moment's hesitation in asserting, that if France enters upon this war, she enters upon it on her own bottom only. There is no disposition in the Government of this country to aid her even with money. It is against our advice that she enters into it. At the same time, we had no right whatever to oppose a direct and authoritative negative upon the counsels of an independent nation —a nation as independent as ourselves. These questions are always best determined by bringing the condition home to ourselves and then putting to ourselves the question, what should we imagine to be our own rights and feelings under a similar state? Now, suppose that we had a quarrel with America, or fancied that we had one,—what should we think of the French government, if they were to prohibit us from going to war, and should join our enemy upon no other prospect than that we disobeyed their command?

London, December 3, 1822.—Viscount Montmorency arrived from Verona last night at half past eight o'clock, and at 20 minutes past nine waited upon the King. When he left Verona all the Sovereigns were still there. The King of Prussia was to leave the same day (November 22) for Berlin. The Duke of Wellington was to leave for London on the 24th. His Grace was expected at Paris in two days. M. Pozzo di Borgo is expected on the 3d of December.—*Journal des Debats.*

London December 4, 1822.—In consequence of the increased probability of war between France and Spain, a very great advance took place yesterday, on the insurance of homeward-bound French vessels. Nine guineas per cent. was demanded for a ship and cargo from the Mosambique to Havre, for which the premium asked on Saturday was only six guineas; and in the same proportion for the East and West Indies.

Yesterday at two o'clock, another Cabinet Council was held at the Foreign Office, Downing-street, which was attended by the same numerous assemblage of 13 Cabinet Ministers who have attended the Cabinet Councils which have lately been held. The Cabinet sat in deliberation till half past four o'clock. After the breaking up of the Cabinet, Mr. Secretary Peel went to the Commander in-Chief's Office, in the Horse Guards, and had an audience of the Duke of York, who was then holding a levee, which was attended by near 30 military officers.

Tread Mill.—It will be heard with much pleasure, that the leg-wearying, reformation-working, rogue's terrifying machine called the *Tread Mill*, is rapidly rolling itself throughout this country. Many a less meritorious invention has immortalized its author. Of all petty punishments this is undoubtedly the best; and, indeed, though it be a petty punishment, and inflicted on petty offenders, no doubt, to some lazy rogues, it proves more severe than transportation itself.

We understand that a Tread Mill has been introduced into the Edinburgh Bridewell capable of employing six prisoners.—*Edinburgh Observer.*

Extraordinary Fact.—Our readers will recollect, that a few weeks since, we inserted a paragraph stating that the Bishop of Chichester had presented one of his tenants with 100*l.* as a deduction from his rent. This kind act has brought a host of applicants upon his Lordships's bounty, as well personally as by letter. It is positively a fact, that a few days ago, his Lordship received a letter, stating that the writer, presuming on his known liberality, had *forged his Lordship's acceptance to a Bill of Thirty Pounds!* which would be presented in the course of this week for payment; and that should his Lordship refuse to take up the draft, he would hear of a Coroner's Inquest, in a few hours afterwards. Thus the case stands at present.

Portsmouth, Dec. 3—Active exertions are making to man and equip the squadron under Commodore Owen. A great portion of the best seamen of the guardships have entered the GLOCESTER. Mr. John Love, assistant-surgeon of the QUEEN CHARLOTTE, is appointed to the GLOCESTER; Mr. R. Marshall (2) is appointed to the QUEEN CHARLOTTE, in the room of Mr. Love. The wind having shifted to the north, the whole of the outward bound so long detained at Portsmouth have gone down Channel: the Russian frigate has also sailed; as has his Majesty's ship FONTE Captain Sir T. Cochrane, to Plymouth, to refit.

MR. CANNING.

Mr. Canning formerly told his Liverpool audience, that to accept office with Lord Castlereagh was "not consistent with his personal honour;" but he nevertheless did afterwards take a fourth-rate place under Lord Castlereagh, and under the Lords Liverpool and Sidmouth, all of whom he had before stigmatized as blockheads and treated with the most contemptuous abuse and ribaldry. All this being first duly weighed and considered, terms of accommodation were at length acceded to on both sides; Mr. Canning was to have "pardon for the past," and the Ministers "Strength for days to come." On these terms they have consented to saddle the punster on their backs, and to put him down, as occasion may require, on the front of the stage, whenever any great political pantomine is to be performed, that he may divert attention, if possible, from the tricks that are performing behind the curtain. They have consented that his impudence should be strapped upon their imbecility, and that the public should have the full benefit of this holy alliance. This wholesale-dealer in quips and cranks is to be the manager of the system of mismanagement in the common's House of Parliament. His exemplary political rectitude, and his religious reverence for the constitution in its purity, render his services as a safeguard, indispensable. To bestow lucrative appointments on such "faithful public servants," is the great object for which all government is instituted. It is this which makes the thing "work well." Would the people deny this? What is the public purse for, if it is not to provide for the relations, male and female, of the "Envoy Extraordinary to Lisbon?" when the brains of the Chancellor of the Exchequer are hard-bound, which is their usual condition, Mr. Canning will rise and make a speech for the edification of the country gentlemen; and thus will the affairs of this once great nation be dispensed under the auspices of the formerly magnificent member of the *corps diplomatique.* But we suspect that before the close of the next session, this leader of the House of Commons will find the Ministerial majorities melt sadly away under the attacks of the enemy; and that he will have cause to say with Falstaff, "I have led my ragamuffins where they are peppered; there's but three of my hundred and fifty left!"—*Traveller.*

It is painful to remark how much the natural effects, even of the wisdom and the eloquence of the greatest and best of men, are thwarted and weakened in these days, by that unrelenting, persevering spleen, with which all such men are persecuted by those who have obtruded themselves, in the character of teachers and writers, on the too credulous ears of by far too great a part of our population: Nor among all the living statesmen of England, is there any one who has had to contend either with so continuous or so foul a stream of this abuse, as Mr. Canning. None indeed have the audacity to deny his talents; but Whig Radical and Radical Whig, and every organ of slander, all seem with one unceasing pertina-

cious spitefulness to be leagued together in one common conspiracy of perpetual detraction against him: And yet we may venture to assert, that of all living English statesmen of all parties, he is the one whose career exhibits the greatest and most memorable sacrifices of personal interest. There needs no one to rise from the dead to inform us, that of all human objects a clever Tory is to a stupid Whig the most exalted and essential of all abominations: But when one sees by how many Whigs whom nobody call stupid, these absurd and wretched reproaches are for ever re-echoed and reiterated, one cannot help feeling some little emotion, not of contempt merely, but of astonishment. These men are not aware how miserably they are pulling down their own authority, by convincing the whole world that their minds are incapable of any sympathy in regard to any one matter, either of thought or feeling, with one whom every body that reads a page of any of his works or hears a sentence of any of his speeches knows and feels most irresistible to be among the most accomplished and powerful intellects of his age and country,—one of the most honourable men that ever devoted the energies of a great genius to the ill-rewarded toils of British statesmanship.—*Courier.*

MR. CANNING.

While we congratulate the country, as we do most sincerely, upon the circumstance that it will continue to possess the benefit of Mr. Canning's powerful talents, let us make one remark upon the evidence we here have—that the vulgar clamour against public men, as being wholly influenced by sordid motives of gain is as false as it is vulgar. Mr. Canning exchanges the comparative repose and the splendid income of the Governor Generalship of India, for an office at home, intensely laborious, and certainly not over, if it be not (as we think it is) underpaid. He foregoes the opportunity of securing an ample fortune for his family, because he conscientiously feels it his duty, as a public man, to obey the call of those who deem his services essential, at the present moment, to the interest of the country. Malignity itself will not be brazen enough to insinuate, in the face of these facts, that any but the purest and most honourable motives have actuated him in accepting the office of Foreign Secretary. *Ab uno disce omnes.*—*Courier*

The object which Stewart has in view here, or rather, the object which the masters of Stewart have in view, is to cause it to be believed that it is a sense of duty—that it is patriotism, that is, love of country—that has made the Operator accept of this post instead of that of Governor-General. In the first place, what do they mean by accepting! Did he not ask for it? Did he not beg and pray for it as barefacedly as ever mumper begged for a bit of bread? Did he not say, that as to "Catholic emancipation," he would make a compromise? And did he not promise boroughmongers that he would continue to oppose reform? "Well," says Stewart, "but so much the better then: for he begged for labour in exchange for repose, and for 'under-pay' in exchange for a 'splendid fortune.' And this proves that our accusations against 'public men' are unjust; for accuse them, amongst other things, of being wholy influenced by 'sordid motives of gain."—Stop a bit here, Daniel. We never do this. We never say that money is their *only* object. We never dream of any such thing. We known well that *power* and *titles* make part of their objects; so that here is a falsehood. But, now for the labour, repose, under-pay, and splendid fortune: What labour is there in the office of Foreign Affairs? The King assures us, twice a year, that he continues to receive the strongest assurances of a friendly disposition in all foreign powers. What is there to do, then, in that office? We know well, that a crazy fellow, a crack-brained fellow, was at the head of it before; and yet it went on vastly well! The Governor-General may have little to do; but he must have little indeed if he have so little as the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, who has simply, to record the accounts that he receives of the proof that England is now laughed at all over the world; and that the French and Americans are preparing to give her such a souse as shall make the "Dead Weight" dance a hornpipe under her neck where it hangs dangling. And as to the pay—as to the money part of the concern—who told Daniel Stewart that the Governor's post was the best? There are not such very fine things in India as there were formerly; and if there were, does Daniel recollect that the Foreign Secretary has about a hundred consuls, and as many more ambassadors and diplomatic people, in his absolute appointment? Does not Daniel know, that these are now made births for life—that to be in one of those posts is to qualify for a pension for life? Can he discover any such things as these in the hands of the Governor-General? Did not Castlereagh make a good thing of the Secretaryship? In short, as a money concern, this is by far the best. Besides, though there are riches to be gotten in India, the Operator must have gone to India to get them. Ten pounds down, at Whitehall, are worth forty pounds to be received in India. To be at sea for ten months is no trifling matter, Indiamen sometimes founder and sometimes go upon rocks. Does not Mr. Canning known this, think you: But this is all nonsense. We all know that he must have looked on the post in India as a thing given to him to get him out of the way; and accordingly we see how eager he was to remain; how quickly he availed himself of the lucky cut in the throat of Castlereagh to beg, openly beg, to remain. So much for the "pure motives" of the Liverpool Operator. As to the Latin of the Tailor's Trotter, we agree to it; for it means, "As to purity, Canning is just as good as any of the rest." As to Daniel's "congratulating the country" upon the event, why, we join him. We congratulate the country on it. We wanted to have the Operator remain at home, and we wanted to have him as Minister in the House of Commons. He has been a swaggering blade for thirty years; but he never yet was the *responsible* man, he never yet was the *proposer of measures.* He is to be that now! It was sensibly observed by a gentleman the other day, that, until he saw Canning bidding to stay at home, he always thought that he understood the dangers to the concern, but that now he was convinced that he understood nothing at all about them. We, for our parts, never believed that he understood any thing at all of the matter. We always, ever since we have known him, regarded him as a most superficial man—a mere man of froth. And if we come to the proof, we find him a stickler for the bullion propositions of Saint Horner; we find him brawling with all his lungs for an unanimous vote in favour of Peel's bill; we find him saying that that bill will set the question at rest for ever; we find him, during the last session of Parliament, asserting that the people were opposed to that bill; and that this was a proof that it was best to have a Parliament that did not speak the voice of the people; and on his stage at Liverpool, we find him saying that the only remedy for the distress of the farmers and landlords is patience. Here is the proof of his shallowness—of his ignorance of the state of the country's affairs. What will he do? Does he think that the landlords will suffer their estates to go clean away quietly; Does he think that they are to be kept quiet without rents, by pretty prattle about Jacobins and Antijacobins? Does he think that his "generalities" will reconcile them to empty pockets? Does he not see that the present race of farmers are melting away like fat before the sun? And does he hope, that he by sprightly talk, shall be able to pacify the landlord, who sees his own complete ruin at hand? Will he face this? Will he push on? Will he thurst the thing on till after May next, when the country bankers must pay in gold? Or is he man enough to face the gridiron! One of the two he must face! Let him remember that; and happy shall we be to have him to face it. The other poor thing that cut his throat was not half so deeply committed as this one is. This is in the mess, up to his very ears. He cannot get back; and there we shall see him stick fast; and then we will set up a shout that shall be as sweet to his ears as was the late shout to the "mourners" at Westminister Abbey. Then we will call out to him." Come, if thou art a man, now make a stand against democratical encroachment, now make a stand against the low, degraded crew. Now tell us that all the squanderings are vested interests. Now show us that sun of prosperity, which, seven years ago, you promised us would speedily appear!" If sport there ever were, sport we shall have, during the next winter. Last year was the very first time in our lives that we felt a desire to see the Parliament meet; but our eagerness will be much greater this year. To triumph over the crazy fellow that cut his throat would have been nothing. He was battered down to the earth as it was. But, now we have a cock that will shew us some play, we will ask him whether he do not think that another six-acts might help the concern? Whether another attempt to "extinguish for ever the accursed torch of discord" might not be likely to get some rents for the landlords? Whether he do not think that his old editor and brother sinecure placeman William Gifford, could, if he were called on, find out the means of getting rents paid, without any diminution of "vested interests?" O what a sweet roar will be set up for him by Stewart and Stoddart! The parson justices are at work to lower the wages of labour! At Winchester they have resolved, that a labouring man shall not have half so much as is paid to a common foot soldier! Here will be a struggle! Here will be that "comfort," that "plenty," of which the

Operator talked at Liverpool! Here will be scenes; and, the good of it will be, that the "Jacobins" have had nothing to do with the matter, and will have nothing to do with it. The Jacobins, seeing what was coming, have taken care of themselves, and will sit quietly looking on, while the "respectable part of the press," and "his Majesty's peaceable and loyal subjects" settle the thing in their own good time and manner. We know precisely how the thing will work. It is not in our heads, as it was in that of poor crazy Castlereagh, "a general working of events;" We have a clear sight into the whole matter, and have a great mind to write a *Companion to the Almanack*, and to give an account of the progress before the Parliament meet. But enough for the present. One word to the Operator—just one word at his coming into office—THE GRIDIRON IS MADE!—*Cobbett.*

In order that Mr. Canning may know a little something of the extent to which must be carried that "patience" which he has recently recommended so strongly to the landlords and farmers,—and in order to give him a correct notion of that "comfort and affluence, "in which he said the labouring classes were now living,—we have sent him to his house at Brompton, called Gloucester Lodge, a Norfolk and also a Hampshire newspaper accompanied with a note from ourselves. The Norfolk paper would show him that the farming-stock of one hundred and fifteen farms in that country is advertised for public sale: and the Hampshire paper would show him, that a bench of justices, consisting of Sir Thomas Baring, two "squires,' and five parsons, had recommended three shillings a week in winter, and four shillings, a week in summer, as the wages of a labouring man! We really believe that he was wholly ignorant of the state of the country; and we wrote to him, with the above mentioned enclosures, with the view of letting him see, with his own eyes, a little of what that situation is; and to prepare him for a grand sweep, on the part of the landlords, at those "vested interests" of which he was pleased to talk during the last session of Parliament.—*Statesman.*

THE ARMY.

War, Office, Nov. 29, 1822.—*4th Regt. Light Dragoons*, Lieut. Colonel N. Wilson. from the 17th Light Dragoons, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, *vice* James Hay, who retires upon half-pay 17th Light Dragoons, 10th *ditto*—Capt. V. J. Græme to be Major, by purchase *vice* Stapylton, who retires, *24th Regiment of Foot*—Lieut.-Colonel T. Bunbury, from half-pay 83rd Foot, to be Lieut.-Colonel, *vice* Maitland, appointed to the 84th Foot. *84th ditto*—Colonel James Maitland, 20th Foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, *vice* Henry Daubeny, who retires upon half-pay 83d Foot.

Brevet.—To be Majors in the Army:—Captain Sir John W. H. Brydges; and Captain R. Hardock, serving with the Portuguese; Capt. R. C. Mansel, Half-pay 63d Foot (late on the Staff at St. Helena); Captain A. J. Cloete, on Half-pay 21st Light Dragoons (on the Staff at the Cape of Good Hope).

Chelsea Hospital.—Brevet Lieut.-Colonel J. Wilson, from Half-pay 77th Foot, to be adjutant, *vice* Roycraft, deceased.

Garrison.—Brevet Major B. Harvey, on-Half-pay 1st Foot, to be Fort-Major at Edinburgh Castle, *vice* Alves, who retires.

MILITARY RECORD OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL SIR S AUCHMUTY, G. C. B. LATE COLONEL OF THE 78TH REGIMENT OF FOOT, AND COMMANDER OF THE FORCES IN IRELAND.

This Officer entered the service, in August, 1776, as a Volunteer in the 45th Regiment of Foot, then with the army under the command of the late General Sir William Howe, in North America.

He served in the campaigns of 1776, 1777, and 1778, and was present at many of the principle actions, particularly at Brooklyn and White Plains. On the 11th January, 1777, he received an Ensigncy, and on the 15th August, 1778, a Lieutenancy in the 15th Foot.

In November, 1778, he returned with the 45th Regiment to England, exchanged on the 21st February, 1783, into the 52d Foot, accompanied that Regiment to India, and on the 8th of November, 1788, he was appointed to a company in the 75th Foot.

He served in India from 1783 to 1796, principally in Staff situations:—as Adjutant to the 52d; Major of Brigade; Military Secretary to Sir Robert Abercrombie; Deputy-Quarter Master-General to the King's troops in India; and afterwards Adjutant-General.

He served two campaigns on the Malabar Coast, and in the Mysore. He was also at the first siege of Seringapatam, under Lord Cornwallis. On the 30th April, 1794, he received the brevet of Major; on the 22d of the following September, that of Lieutenaut-Colonel; and on the 2d September, 1795, the Majority of the 75th Regiment of Foot.

Sir Samuel returned to England in 1797, received the brevet of Colonel, the 1st January, 1800; and on the 25th of the following September was appointed Lieutenant Colonel of the 10th Foot. In the same year he was appointed to the command of a Corps to be taken from the Cape of Good Hope, consisting of the 61st Regiment, a troop of Cavalry, and a Company of Artillery. It was destined to attack the French posts at Cozier and Suez, in the Red Sea, and was afterwards to be reinforced from India.

In November, 1800, he sailed from England; and in the beginning of 1801, from the Cape with the troops under his orders. He found General Baird, with the Indian army at Judda, and was appointed Adjutant General of the united forces.

He landed at Cozier with the army, and crossed the desert to Upper Egypt, and from thence proceeded down the Nile to Alexandria. He was present at the surrender of Alexandria, and was afterwards appointed Adjutant-General of Egypt, where he remained till the middle of 1802, when he returned to England.

In August, 1803, he was appointed Commandant of the Isle of Thanet, and continued in that command as Colonel and Brigader-General till the middle of 1806, when he was appointed Colonel of the 103 Foot, and ordered to serve as Brigadier-General in South America, where he arrived at the end of the year, and assumed the command of the troops.

In the beginning of 1807, he landed near Monte Video, attacked and defeated the enemy, repulsed them again in a general sortie from the town and took that fortress by assault. He continued in command in South America till the arrival of Lieutenant-General Whitelocke, and was present at the attack on Buenos Ayres. In October, 1807, he returned to England and on the 25th August, 1808, he received the rank of Major General.

Sir S. Auchmuty embarked for Madras on the 11th of May, 1810, being appointed Commander-in-Chief of the forces, under the Presidency of Fort St. George, and arrived there on the 27th of the September following.

He sailed from Madras on the 30th of April, 1811. in command of an expedition against the Island of Java; landed there the 4th of August, took Batavia on the 8th, and assaulted and carried the enemy's works at Cornelius on the 20th of the same month. He again defeated the enemy on the 8th of September, near Samarang, and on the 18th of the same month, the Island surrendered by capitulation.—He left Java on the 8th of October, 1811, and landed at Cannanore, on the Malabar coast, on the 16th of November, from whence he proceeded by land to Madras. On the 6th of March, 1813, he embarked at Madras for England, and landed on the 16th of the following August, at Deal.

Sir Samuel received the rank of Lieutenant. General in the Army on the 4th of June, 1815.

Dreadful Shipwreck.—The bring GEORGE, Capt. John M'Alpin, sailed from Quebec with a cargo of timber, for Greenock, on the 12th of September last, with a crew consisting of nine persons, besides three passengers. Early in the morning of the 6th of October, she was overtaken by a violent storm, which continued without intermission during the day; towards sun-set the gale increased, and the vessel became quite unmanageable. At two o'clock the following morning a remendous sea broke over her, and swept away three of her best hands, with the companion, binnacle, a cable, and boom, and greatly damaged the hull; all hands were then called to the pump, but only three were able to render any assistance. At six o'clock they found the vessel to be water-logged; nothing then remained but to endeavour to gain the main-top, which with immense difficulty they accomplished, carrying with them one bag of bread, about eight pounds of cheese, two dozen of wine, with a small quantity of brandy and rum. Before they had time to secure themselves in their perilious situation, the vessel fell on her beam ends; but within half an hour the hatches blew up and she again righted. Their scanty stores were now examined, when, to their utter dismay, all had been washed away except the bag of bread. At this period a distressing scene occurred in the midst of their afflictions; one of the passengers had his wife on board, and a child 15 months old, which he carried in his arms; the infant, however, he was compelled to abandon to the merciless waves, in the view of its distracted mother! The mainsail was now let down to screen them from the severity of the weather, which, continued tempestous until Friday the 11th, when they were able once more to go upon the deck. Their thirst had now become excessive, and nothing but salt water to be procured. Having found the carpenter's axe, they cut a hole in the deck, near where a water cask had been stowed; but

alas! the cask had been stove, and nothing was to be found either for support or convenience, but an empty pump can, which they carried with them to the main-top. That night the female passenger became insensible, and next day, Saturday, the 12th she died. This poor woman, whose name was Joice Rae, came with her husband from between Belfast and Larne, in Ireland. The unhappy survivors were reduced by raging thirst, to support nature by sucking the blood of their deceased companion, and shocking to relate, the miserable husband was necessitated to partake of the unnatural and horrid beverage. Their sufferings, however, met with little allay from this temporary but dreadful relief; they were now assailed by the most acute and ungovernable hunger; and to preserve existence were compelled to distribute the flesh of the deceased among the famishing survivors? While in the very acme of their sufferings, a ship hove in view; but this joyful sight was of short duration, for it being nearly dark, they remained unperceived by the vessel, which continued her own course and was soon out of their reach. This fresh misfortune threw them into greater despair then they had yet experienced. From this time to the 23d the following died: John Lamont, a boy; John M'Kay, carpenter; George M'Dowell, passenger; Collin M'Kechnie, and the steward, Gilbert M'Gilvray. Part of the flesh of these wretched sufferers was also devoured like that of the woman. The whole number was now reduced to the Captain and one of the seamen, who. by the help of the main sail and the can already mentioned, contrived to supply themselves with water till the 14th of November (having been 33 days on the wreck), when they were providentially discovered by Captain Hudson, of the SALTON, of Carlisle; but they were yet fated to suffer another shipwreck, though of minor importance. On Tuesday, the 19th inst. this vessel, whilst riding off Beekfoot on the Cumberland coast, in blowing a gale broke her chain-cable, when she drifted too near to Mayborough, and was considerably damaged, but all hands were saved, including the two unfortunate sufferers; who arrived at Annan on Wednesday evening last, and what is very remarkable, apparently in good health.

The Observer 2nd Dec.

HUMANITY OF HIGH LIFE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING CHRONICLE.

SIR,

Wishing to corroborate the testimony of Charley Eastup's friend, the foreign "Walley," I send you a translation of a passage in a well-known French work, the *Almanach des Gourmands, servant de guide dans les Moyens de faire excellent Chere 4me. edid. a Paris, page* 98:

But what enables the goose to claim the gratitude of all real good livers—what insures to that bird a distinguished rank amongst poultry is its liver, of which admirable patties are made at Strasburgh. In order to obtain these livers of a becoming size, it is necessary to sacrifice the beast itself. Forcibly crammed with solid food, deprived of all drink and placed close to a great fire, before which it is nailed by the feet on a plank, this goose passes, it must be allowed, a sufficiently unhappy life. If a fore-knowledge of its future lot were not a consolation, such an existence would be insupportably tormenting; but it is by looking forward to its future fate that it is enabled to support its misfortunes with courage; for when it reflects that its liver, larger than itself, larded with truffles and covered with an inimitable paste, will proceed through the American hotel and the hands of M. Corcellet and M. Chevel, to convey throughout Europe the glory of its name, it resigns itself to its destiny, and expires without shedding a single tear.

To this extract from a popular work I beg to add a list of some of the *horrors* which are practised for the gratification of the rich and well educated classes, by whom Mr. Martin was supported in his efforts to prevent the cruelty of drovers, carmen, donkey boys, and the "low fancy."

I. Scooping clean the eye-balls of Piping Bullfinches, which are sold at Mr. Von Buttal's, in St. Martin's-lane, at *five guineas each*. These birds, it is said, will not sing exquisitely as long as an atom of eye remains in the head, and people of Mr. Martin's rank must have exquisite singing birds at any price. The cruelty goes for nothing.

2. Crimping of Cod and Salmon for the tables of such men as Mr. Martin, M. P. for the County of Galway.—Why are Cod and Salmon crimped? Because when the flesh of a living fish is cut in slices from head to tail down to the bone, the animal dies *writhing* in torment, and the flesh becomes *firm* through the sudden agonised contraction of the muscles and nerves—and because people of Mr. Martin's rank must have firm fish, at any rate of money or cruelty.

3. Whipping Sucking Pigs to death to raise delicious blisters, and to make the crackling luxuriously crisp. If Mr. Martin had introduced into his Bill a provision to prevent this refined practice, he would have been scouted from the tables of all real gourmands.

4. SKINNING EELS ALIVE.—This is generally done by some of the "lower orders," who, after such operations on the unhappy fish to please the palates of their superiors, are by Mr. Martin's Bill to be fined or sent to goal for over-beating a donkey. If they are cruel whose fault is it? Are they not encouraged in habits of outrageous cruelty, when such cruelty can minister to the gratification of the "educated classes?" Cruelty becomes a part of their nature, as habit is a second nature. When the woman abused by Dr. Johnson for skinning eels alive replied, that "*they* were used to it," he called her remark "a cruel transposition of number and person."

I wish Mr. Martin would tell us whether he ever tasted Strasbourg pies, crimped cod and salmon, stewed eels, or sucking pig, whilst he was meditating on the provisions of his Bill? Whether he ever heard from the kitchen of his castle (Oh, the great man!) in Galway, the plaintive cry of a fine fat lobster *boiling to death*? Whether his table, and those of his friends are not often supplied with rabbits driven from the warren by ferrets, the mouths of which were sewed up with a needle and thread, to prevent them from sharing before-hand the dinner at the hall, or the house, or the park, or the palace, or the castle? I would ask him, Did he or did he not—yes or no—ever eat part of a Strasbourg patty? Would he obtain a summons for the cook or fishmonger of a friend at whose table he might see some excellent crimped salmon? If the "Real Dook," as Charley calls his Royal Highness, were to invite Mr. Martin to dinner on his return from Suffolk, and to tell the Honourable Gentleman that he had, with his own R—l hands killed a hundred head of game per day for a fortnight, and maimed as many more, would that Honourable Gentleman raise his voice against the cruel Gentleman-like amasement of shooting?—Would he not, on the contrary, bow down before the Royal Personage, and exclaim, with respectful alacrity, ', Och, your R.——H——is well known to be the very best shot that ever carried a gun?" But woe be unto a drover or a butcher who should, in the presence of the Honourable Gentleman excel in his cruel vocation. Excellent, humane, *Christian!! Gentleman!!* But as Lord Byron says, this is the age of cant. Mr. Wilberforce sleeps over the struggle of Christian Greece and * * * of * * is become * * * * of humanity, benignity, and gentleness.

I am, Sir, your attached Reader,

P. B.

THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON.

(From the last Number of the Edinburgh Review.)

Napoleon in Exile, or a Voice from St. Helena. The Opinions and Reflections of Napoleon on the most Important events of his Life and Government, in his own words. By Barry E. O'Meara, Esq. his late Surgeon, 2 vols. 8vo. London, 1822.

(Continued from our last.—Page 321.)

Of all the persons whom he describes, or attacks, Talleyrand seems the most to have possession of his hatred; but instead of refering the reader to various passages of the work, for proofs of these sentiments, we shall here give a short sketch of three great Sovereigns by the hand of the same master.

'Had a long conversation with the Emperor in his bath. Asked his opinion of the Emperor Alexander, "*C'est un homme extremement faux. Un Gree du bas empire,*" replied Napoleon. "He is the only one of the three who has any talent. He is plausible, a great dissimulator, very ambitious, and a man who studies to make himself popular. It is his foible to believe himself skilled in the art of war; and he likes nothing so well as to be complimented upon it though every thing that originated with himself relative to military operations, was ill-judged and absurd. At Tilsit, Alexander and the King of Prussia used frequently to occupy themselves in contriving dresses for dragoons; debating upon what button the crosses of the orders ought to be hung, and such other fooleries. They fancied themselves on an equality with the best generals in Europe because they knew how many rows of buttons there were upon a dragoon's jacket. I could scarcely keep from laughing sometimes, when I heard them discussing these coglionerie with as much gravity and earnestness as if they were planning an impending action between two hundred thousand men. However, I encouraged them in their arguments, as I saw it was their weak point. We rode out every day together. The King of Prussia was *un bete, et nous a tellement ennuye*, that Alexander and myself frequently galloped away in order to get rid of him."

The following is more of a whole length of one of the illustrious and egitimate groupe.

'"When," continued Napoleon, "I was at Tilsit, with the Emperor Alexander and the King of Prussia, I was the most ignorant of the

three in military affairs. These two sovereigns, especially the King of Prussia, were completely *au fait*, as to the number of buttons there ought to be in front of a jacket, how many behind, and the manner in which the skirts ought to be cut. Not a tailor in the army knew better than King Frederic, how many measures of cloth it took to make a jacket. In fact," continued he laughing, "I was nobody in comparison with them. They continually tormented me with questions about matters belonging to tailors, of which I was entirely ignorant, though, in order not to affront them, I answered just as gravely as if the fate of an army depended upon the cut of a jacket. When I went to see the King of Prussia, instead of a library, I found he had a large room, like an arsenal, furnished with shelves and pegs, in which were placed fifty or sixty jackets of various modes. Every day he changed his fashion; and put on a different one. He was a tall, dry looking fellow, and would give a good idea of Don Quixote. He attached more importance to the cut of a dragoon or a hussar uniform, than was necessary for the salvation of a kingdom. At Jona, his army performed the finest and most shewy manœuvres possible, —but I soon put a step to their *coglionerie*, and taught them, that to fight, and to execute dazzling manœuvres and wear splendid uniforms, were different affairs. "If," added he, "the French army had been commanded by a tailor, the King of Prussia would certainly have gained the day, from his superior knowledge in that art; but as victories depend more upon the skill of the general commanding the troops, than upon that of the tailor who makes their jackets, he consequently failed." —II pp. 48. 49.

It does not appear to us, that any want of candour and generosity towards Lord Wellington, is displayed by Buonaparte in these pages. In one place, he says that the best general is he who has committed the fewest faults, and that Wellington, is chargeable with as few as any other. Upon the battle of Waterloo, undoubtedly, he delivers a strong censure; and we believe there is no one who can seriously deny, that in Buonaparte's critical situation, with all Europe leagued and armed against him, and France, lately conquered, taken unprepared for the new contest, and extremely divided in opinion in regarding him, the movements which reduced the chances of his success to any thing like equality, must have been consummately skilful on his part, and singularly inadequate to the exigency of the occasion and to their great advantages, on the part of the Allies. That the English General was surprised, too, in the particular battle, never was denied: but Napoleon accuses him also, of having taken a position from which he had no possible retreat in case of defeat. The following passage is extremely curious, as containing his remarks upon the subject, and upon his own discomfiture.

"'The plan of the battle," said he, "will not, in the eyes of the historian, reflect any credit on Lord Wellington as a general. In the first place, he ought not to have given battle with the armies divided. They ought to have been united and encamped before the 15th. In the next, the choice of ground was bad; because, if he had been beaten he could not have retreated, as there was only one road leading to the forest in his rear. He also committed a fault which might have proved the destruction of all his army, without its ever having commenced the campaign, or being drawn out in battle; he allowed himself to be surprised. On the 15th I was at Charleroi, and had beaten the Prussians without his knowing any thing about it. I had gained forty-eight hours of manœuvres upon him, which was a great object; and if some of my generals had shown that vigour and genius which they had displayed in other times, I should have taken his army in cantonments without ever fighting a battle. But they were discouraged, and fancied that they saw an army of a hundred thousand men every where opposed to them. I had not time enough myself, to attend to the *minutiæ* of the army. I reckoned upon surprising and cutting them up in detail. I knew of Bulow's arrival at eleven o'clock; but I did not regard it. I had still eighty chances out of a hundred in my favour. Notwithstanding the great superiority of force against me, I was convinced that I should obtain the victory. I had about seventy thousand men, of whom fifteen thousand were cavalry. I had also two hundred and fifty pieces of cannon; but my troops were so good, that I esteemed them sufficient to beat a hundred and twenty thousand. Now, Lord Wellington had under his command about ninety thousand, and two hundred and fifty pieces of cannon; and Bulow had thirty thousand, making a hundred and twenty thousand. Of all those troops, however, I only reckoned the English as being able to cope with my own. The others I thought little of. I believe that of English there were from thirty five to forty thousand. These I esteemed to be as brave and as good as my own troops; the English army was well known latterly on the Continent: and besides, your nation possesses courage and energy. As to the Prussians, Belgians, and others, half the number of my troops were sufficient to beat them. I only left thirty four thousand men to take care of the Prussians. The chief causes of the loss of that battle were, first of all, Grouchy's great tardiness, and neglect in executing his orders; next; the *grenadier a sheral* and the cavalry under General Guyot, which I had in reserve, and which were never to leave me, engaged, without orders, and without my knowledge; so that after the last charge, when the troops were beaten, and the English cavalry advanced, I had not a single corps of cavalry in reserve to resist them; instead of one which I esteemed to be equal to double their own number. In consequence of this, the English attack succeeded, and all was lost. There was no means of rallying. The youngest general would not have committed the fault of leaving, an army entirely without reserve, which, however occured here; whether in consequence of treason or not, I cannot say. These were the two principal causes of the loss of the battle of Waterloo."

"... If Lord Wellington had entrenched himself," continued he. "I would not have attacked him. As a general, his plan did not show talent. He certainly displayed great courage and obstinacy; but a little must be taken away even from that, when you consider that he had no means of retreat, and that, had he made the attempt, not a man of his army would have escaped. First, to the firmness and bravery of his troops, for the English fought with the greatest obstinacy and courage, he is principally indebted for the victory, and not to his own conduct as a general; and next, to the arrival of Blucher, to whom the victory is more to be attributed than to Wellington, and more credit due as a general; because [illegible] though beaten the day before, assembled his troops, and brought them into action in the evening. I believe, however," continued Napoleon, "that Wellington is a man of great firmness. The glory of such a victory is a great thing; but, in the eye of the historian, his military reputation will gain nothing by it.'"—I. pp. 463—466.

In another place, in answer to Mr. O'Meara's remark, that Lord Wellington never intended to quit the field alive had he been defeated; Napoleon observes, 'he *could* not have done so.' His good opinion, however, of our commander, is confined entirely to his military talents; he joins in the universal opinion, that in all other respects there are few more ordinary personages.

"'The mind of a general ought to resemble and be as clear as the field glass of a telescope, *et jamais se faire des tableaux*. Of all the generals who preceded him and perhaps all those who have followed, Turenna was the greatest, Marechal Suxes a mere general, *pas d'esprit;* Luxembourge, *beaucoup; le grand Frédéric beaucoup*, and a quick and ready perception of every thing. Your Marlborough, besides being a great general *avait aussi beaucoup, d'esprit.* Judging from Wellington's actions, from his despatches, and above all from his conduct towards Ney, I should pronounce him to be *un homme de peu d'esprit, sans générosité et sans grandeur d'Ame.* Such I knew to be the opinion of Benjamin Constant and of Madame de Stael who said, that except as a general, he had not two ideas. As a general, however, to find his equal amongst your own nation, you must go back to the time of Marlborough, but as to any thing also, I thing that history will pronounce him to be *un homme borne.*'—11. p. 229.

The reader may next desire to see the Emperor's judgments upon his own conduct. The great disaster of all, in the Russian campaign, he ascribes entirely to the premature cold, which began in 1812 full twenty days earlier than it had been known to do for fifty years; and to the burning of Moscow. Of the cold he says, that in one night he lost by it 30,000 horses, and was forced to abandon his artillery of 500 pieces, with ammunition and provisions 'The soldiers lost their spirit, fell into confusion and lost their senses. The most trifling thing alarmed them. Four or five men were sufficient to frighten a whole battalion. Instead of keeping together, they wandered about in search of fire. Parties, when sent out on duty in advance, abandoned their posts, and went to seek the means of warming themselves in the houses. They separated in all directions, became helpless, and fell an easy prey to the enemy. Others lay down, fell asleep, a little blood come from their nostrils, and sleeping, they died. In this manner thousands perished. The Poles saved some of their horses and artillery: but the French, and the soldiers of the other nations I had with me, were no longer the same men. In particular, the cavalry suffered. Out of forty thousand, I do not think that three thousand were saved.' Of the conflagration, he gives by far the most striking and picturesque account that has yet been presented. After showing how securely he could have passed the winter in Moscow, provi-

sioned as it was for a year, and with a favourable disposition in the inhabitants, arising from his known good treatment of the other capitals which he had vanquished he proceeds to describe the unexpected catastrophe.

'Two days after our arrival, a fire was discovered, which at first was not supposed to be alarming, but to have been caused by the soldiers kindling their fires too near the houses, which were chiefly of wood. I was angry at this, and issued very strict orders on the subject to the commandants of regiments and others. The next day it had advanced, but still not so as to give serious alarm. However, afraid that it might gain upon us, I went out on horseback, and gave every direction to extinguish it. The next morning a violent wind arose, and the fire spread with the greatest rapidity. Some hundred miscreants, hired for that purpose, dispersed themselves in different parts of the town, and with matches which they concealed under their cloaks, set fire to as many houses to windward as they could; which was easily done, in consequence of the combustile materials of which they were built. This, together with the violence of the wind, rendered every effort to extinguish the fire ineffectual. I myself narrowly escaped with life. In order to shew an example, I ventured into the midst of the flames, and had my hair and eyebrows singed, and my clothes burnt off my back; but it was in vain, as they had destroyed most of the pumps, of which there were above a thousand; out of all these, I believe that we could only find one that was serviceable. Besides, the wretches that had been hired by Rostopchin, ran about in every quarter, disseminating fire with their matches; in which they were but too much assisted by the wind. This terrible conflagration ruined every thing. I was prepared for every thing but this. It was unforeseen: for who would have thought that a nation would have set its capital on fire? The inhabitants themselves, however did all they could to extinguish it, and several of them perished in their endeavours. They also brought before us numbers of the incendiaries with their matches, as amidst such a *popolazzo* we never could have discovered them ourselves. I caused about two hundred of these wretches to be shot. Had it not been for this fatal fire, I had every thing my army wanted; excellent winter quarters; stores of all kinds were in plenty; and the next year would have decided it. Alexander would have made peace, or I would have been in Petersburgh." I asked if he thought that he could entirely subdue Russia. "No," replied Napoleon; "but I would have caused Russia to make such a peace as suited the interests of France. I was five days too late in quitting Moscow. Several of the generals, continued he, were burnt out of their beds. I myself remained in the Kermlin until surrounded with flames. The fire advanced, seized the Chinese and India warehouses, and several stores of oil and spirits, which burst forth in flames and overwhelmed every thing. I then retired to a country house of the Emperor Alexander's distant about a league from Moscow; and you may figure to yourself the intensity of the fire when I tell you, that you could scarcely, bear your hands upon the walls or the windows on the side next to Moscow, in consequence of their heated state. It was the spectacle of a sea and billows of fire, a sky and clouds of flame; mountains of red rolling flames, like immense waves of the sea alternately bursting forth and elevating themselves to skies of fire, and then sinking into the ocean of flame below. Oh, it was the most grand, the most sublime, and the most terrific sight the world ever beheld!! *Allons Docteur*" pp. 194—196.

His own opinion respecting the St. Domingo expedition, is marked by his wonted frankness. He describes it as 'one of the greatest follies he ever was guilty of; ascribes it to the original error of not acknowleding the independence of the Black re-public, and sending French officers to its assistance before the peace of Amiens; and maintains, that this policy would not only have prevented the possibility of complying with the perpetual and most urgent demands of the Colonial party, who had '*la rage*' to regain St. Domingo, but would have ruined the English West Indies, beginning with Jamaica. When, however, Mr. O'Meara mentioned the stories of his having put Toussaint on death privately in prison, Napoleon observed, that the charge 'did not deserve an answer'—adding, that, though some suspicion might have rested upon him of a motive to such a crime, had the event happened in St. Domingo, yet, as he was safely landed in Europe, there could have been no object in view. As a specimen of the silly calumnies invented respecting him, and of the unworthy means taken to give them consistency and currency, we may instance the anecdote of that wise and vigorous statesman, and prime favourite of legitimate minds, M. de Blacas. When Napoleon returned from Elba, he found, among the papers which that great man 'left behind when he ran away from the Thuilleries,' a letter written by one of his sisters Pauline's Chambermaids, and apparently composed in a fit of spleen, 'There was a description, it seems, of the Princess's habits, of her dress, her wardrobe, and of every thing that she liked; of how fond I was of contributing to her happiness; and that I had superintended the furnishing of the *bourdier* myself; what an extraordinary man I was that one night I had burnt my finger dreadfully, and had merely poured a bottle of ink over it without appearing to regard the pain, and many little *betises*, true enough perhaps.' This letter M. Blacas had got interpolated with horrid stories; in fact, insinuating that I slept with my sister; and in the margin in the handwriting of the interpolator, was written, "to be printed.

It must be allowed that those 'lights of the world and demi-gods of fame,' the ministers whom Providence, for wise purposes, has visited this country withal, are not treated by the Emperor with any very great respect in the course of his conversations. Many serious charges are brought against those exalted beings, some of them, indeed, such as we cannot venture to copy over, or even to abridge. Much abhorence and indignation is expressed at their pitiful treatment of their fallen enemy; but the prevailing tone of the remarks is yet more painful, perhaps, to the mighty potentates in question; for it is that of very decided contempt, both towards their persons and government. Almost every portion of this book aboands in exposures of their imbecility, by one who, it must be remembered, of necessity knew whether they had been duped and misled or not. We can only afford room for a specimen or two.

"By your present mode of proceeding, you forfeit all those advantages. Your most powerful arm is given up, and you send an army to the Continent where you are inferior to Bavaria in that species of force. You put me in mind of Francis the First, who had a formidable and beautiful artillery at the battle of Pavia. But he placed his cavalry before it, and thus masked the battery which, could it have fired, would have insured him the victory. He was beaten, lost every thing, and made prisoner. So it is with you. You forsake your ships, which may be compared to Francis's batteries, and throw forty thousand men on the Continent, which Prussia, or any other power who choses to prohibit your manufactures, will fall upon and cut to pieces, if you meance or make reprisals.

"So silly a treaty as that made by your ministers for their own country." continued the Emperor, "was never known before. You give up every thing, and gain nothing. All the other powers gained acquisitions of country and millions of souls, but you give up colonies. For example you give up the isle of Bourbon to the French. A more impolitic act you could not have committed. You ought to endeavour to make the French forget the way to India, and all Indian policy, instead of placing them half way there. Why did you give up Java? Why Surinam, or Martinique, or the other French colonies? To avoid doing so, you had nothing more to say than that you would retain them for the five years the allied powers were to remain in France. Why not demand Hamburgh for Hanover? Then you would have an entrepot for your manufactures. In treaties, an ambassador ought to take advantage of every thing for the benefit of his own country."

"All your miseries, I maintain to be owing to the imbecility and ignorance of Lord Castlereagh, and the inattention to the real prosperity of his own country. Had Lords Grenville, or Wellesley been ambassadors, I am convinced that the interests of England would have been consulted. What would those Englishmen, who lived one hundred years ago, say, if they could rise from their graves, be informed of your glorious successes, cast their eyes upon England, witness her distress, and be informed, that in the treaty of peace not a single article for the benefit of England had been stipulated! that, on the contrary you had given up conquests and commercial rights necessary to your existence? When Austria gained ten millions of inhabitants, Russia eight, Prussia ten, Holland, Bavaria, Sarcinia, and every other power, obtained an increase of territory, why not England, who was the main organ of all the success? Instead of establishing a number, of independent maritime states, such as Hamburgh, Stralsund, Dantzic, Genoa to serve as entrepots, for your manufactures, with conditions, either secret or otherwise, favourable to your commerce, you have basely given up Genoa to the King of Sardinia, and united Belgium to Holland. You have rendered yourselves hated by the Italians and Belgians, and have done irreparable injury to your trade. For, although it is a great point for you, that Belgium should be separated from France it is a serious disadvantage to you that she should be united to Holland. Holland has no manufactories, and consequently would have become a depot for yours, from whence a prodigious influx would be kept up in the Continent. Now, however, that Belgium has been made a part of Holland, this last will naturally prefer taking the manufactures of her subjects to those of a stranger, and all Belgium may be called a manufacturing town. Independent of this, in case of any future war with France, Holland must join

the latter through fear of losing the provinces of Belgium People always consider the danger that is most imminent.' 11. pp. 72—79.

The Lord Castlereagh is, we lament to say, never once commemorated with the respect due to his exalted rank. Napoleon, forgetting the difference in their station and extraction, really seems to speak of him as he would of any ordinary person. But it would be painful to extract many instances. We shall confine ourselves to two anecdotes which he relates, and one of which at least is new to us; though the other is so precisely in the strain said to be adopted by the noble Lord when he goes to 'Congress,' and tallies so exactly with what has been generally reported as to the style of his Italian and Germanic conferences, that neither distrust nor surprise is excited by it. The first story relates to Napoleon's surrender. He says that Lord Castlereagh offered him an ayslum in England, before he went to Elba, saying, he should be 'very well treated there, and much better off than in Elba.'

'"The real fact," said Napoleon, "is, that he first proposed it. Before I went to Elba, Lord Castlereagh said to Caulaincourt, "Why does Napoleon think of going to Elba? Let him come to England. He will be received in London with the greatest pleasure, and will experience the best possible treatment. He must not, however, ask permission to come, because that would take up too much time but let give himself up to us, without making any conditions, and he will be received with the greatest joy, and be much better than at Elba." "This" added he "had much influence with me afterwards."' —1. p. 498.

The other passage is as follows— :

"At Chattillon with the ambassadors of the Allied powers, after some successes of mine, and when I had in a manner invested the town he (Lord C) was greatly alarmed lest I might seize and make him a prisoner; as, not being accredited as an ambassador, nor invested with any diplomatic character to France, I might have taken him as an enemy. He went to Caulaincourt, to whom he mentioned that he "laboured under considerable apprehensions that I should cause violent hands to be laid upon him." as he acknowledged I had a right to do. It was impossible for him to get away without falling in with my troops. Caulaincourt replied, that as far as his own opinion went, he would say that I would not meddle with him, but that he could not answer for what I might do. Immediately after, Caulaincourt wrote to me what Castlereagh had said, and his own answer. I signified to him in reply, that he was to tell Lord Castlereagh to make his mind any and easy where he was: that I would consider him as an ambassador. "At Chattillon," continued he, "when speaking about the Liberty enjoyed in England, Castlereagh observed, in a contemptuous manner, that it was an usage which they were obliged to put up with; but had become an abuse, and would not answer for other countries."'—11. pp. 1589.

(To be continued.)

Last Moments of the Mother of Bonaparte.—The evening preceding her death, she called together all her household. She was supported on white velvet pillows; her bed was crimson damask, and in the centre hung a crown decorated with flowers. The whole of the apartment was lighted in grand style. She called her servants, one after another, to her bed-side, who knelt and kissed her extended hand, which was skinny, and covered with a profusion of rings. To her chief Director of Finances, *Juan Beresa*, she said. "Juan, my blessing go with thee and thine!" To Maria Belgrade, her waiting maid, she said, "Go to Jerome, he will take care of thee. When my grandson is *Emperor of France* he will make thee a great woman." She then called Colonel Darley to her bed-side; he had attended her in all her fortunes, and, in Napoleon's will, had assigned him a donation of 14,000l. "You," said she, "have been a good friend to me and my family: I have left you what will make you happy. Never forget my grandson: and what he and you may arrive at is beyond my discerning; but you will both be great!" She then called in all the junior servants, and with a pencil, as their names were called, marked down a sum of money to be given to each. They were then dismissed, and she then declared that she had done with the world, and requested water. She washed her hands, and laid down upon her pillow. Her attendants found her dead, with her hand under her head, and a prayer book upon her breast.

General and Field Marshal Baron Loudon died on the 22d of September, at his seat, Haddersdoff, near Vienna. He was descended from an ancient and noble family in the county of Ayr, in Scotland, a branch of which settled in Livonia, in which province he was born, at Totzer, in 1767. He first served in the Russian army, was Aide-de-Camp to Prince Potemkin, in 1788, and was sent with the news of the taking of Oczako, to the Austrian head-quarters where his uncle, the Field Marshal Laudon, procured him, from Joseph II. a Commission in the Austrian army. He distinguished himself in all the campaigns during the wars brought on by the French Revolution, and deservedly attained the highest honours.

LAW.

COURT OF ASSIZES AT PARIS.

TRIAL OF PIERRE BARTHELEMI FOR THE FRAUDULENT SEDUCTION OF A YOUNG WOMAN.

This Court has been occupied with a case of abduction of a minor the only daughter of an upholsterer who has some property, by a young man, author of several publications, who confessed that he had no means of subsistence except his salary as a co-adjutor in a new journal called *Le Pilote*. Peter Barthelemi, the accused, is 11 or 12 year older than the girl, who is said to be 17. His face is far from being disagreeable, but he is short and lame, and compelled to use a stump foot and a cane.

The indictment and depositions showed the manner in which their intimacy had been formed. Barthelemi frequently followed the girl in the streets as she proceeded from her father's house to a boarding-school, accompanied by a female servant. He soon found means of speaking to her, and offered to lend her books: the first works he lent her were treatises on education and mythology. Some time afterwards he put into her hands the first volume of the *New Heloise*, and refused to lend her the second. He was willing enough to shew her the heroine Julia in a state of guilt, but not in her state of repentance. It was stated that Elizabeth Florence (the name of his young victim) hesitated about finishing the first volume: she was checked by a remarkable expression in the preface—"[illegible] who, in spite of the title of this book, shall venture to read a single page of it, is a lost girl." Yet, she added, here I am at the 110th page, I am not lost. Barthelemi answered, that this danger concerned only weak minds, and that she might continue her perusal of the book. In a letter written to the object of his seduction, Barthelemi discovers his plan of carrying her off. He threatens himself with the most desperate excesses; he asserts that suicide is no crime; he announces his immediate departure for Barcelona, where he will go to brave the yellow fever. Elizabeth is alarmed; Barthelemi changes his plan of travelling into Spain for a voyage to England, and by degrees induces her to consent to accompany him; she joins him, but they never leave Paris; at length her father discovers the place of her retreat, and she is removed to the convent of *Dames St. Michel*, by authority of the President of the Civil Court. Barthelemi writes a threatening letter to the father, in which he reproaches him with being the tyrant, the gaoler, and the executioner of his daughter, and concludes with a line of poetry.—

"A right is lost as soon it is abused."

Barthelemi, in defence, pleaded the violent passion with which his victim had inspired him, and his purpose, which he had never relinquished, of marrying her; but the father did not choose this mode of reparation, which would only secure to the ravisher the prey which he had seized. He therefore proceeds against him at law.

On the opening of the Court Elizabeth was brought in by the son-in-law of M. le Bon, her father's advocate. Her walk was tottering, her countenance confused and a long black vill covered her features, which, however, were discerned to be lovely and regular. Her looks appeared to shun those of Barthelemi. After the reading of the indictment in the presence of a numerous auditory, the Advocate General, de Broe demanded, on the ground of public decency, that the case should be investigated with closed doors. The Court accordingly was cleared, but several persons were allowed to remain. We shall not abuse the indulgence granted us by disclosing all the afflicting details of the case. After hearing the different advocates, the public were again admitted, and the President summed up. The audience then learned that there was a considerable difficulty in the case, arising from the imperfect wording of the articles 354 and 356 of the penal code. The defendant's advocate maintained that the minor, being more than 16, and having voluntarily accompanied her seducer, a case of fraud, provided against in the article 354, did not apply. The Jury on that ground found Barthelemi *Not Guilty*.

The President then pronounced his discharge in the following address:—"Peter Barthelemi, it is owing rather to the silence of the law than your own innocence that you are discharged from this accusation. You have evidently been guilty of the greatest offence that could be committed, not only against the rules of morality, but against the first principles of an honourable and upright man. You have turned aside a young girl from the path of her duty, well knowing that her father would never consent to bestow her on you in marriage. You never even applied to him for his consent, but commenced by seducing this young person in

the most disgraceful manner, with a skill and artfulness never yet seen except in those romances where the characters of *Lovelaces* are painted in such odious colours. You have evidently derived your means of seduction from works which must not even be named on this bench. Remember for the remainder of your life this fault which you have committed, in order to expiate it by better conduct. Warned by the lesson which you have received, endeavour to form only pure and honourable connexions. Above all, do not abuse that talent which the Court cannot but recognize —that talent which nature has given you, and education cultivated, but of which you have made such immoral use

POLICE.

BOW-STREET.

LATE HOURS AND OYSTERS.—Two gentlemen of pretty considerable respectability—one tall, and the other short—were charged with having assaulted the watch; and no fewer than five "ancient and quiet watchmen" appeared to testify against them.

Dennis Mack was first in order. He said he found the two gentlemen at the door of the oyster-shop in New-street, Covent-garden, between one and two o'clock in the morning, kicking up a great row with a hackney-coach and two ladies. He told them to go home to bed, and not be making such a bother as all that, when the short one laid hold of his staff and tried to twist it out of his hand, where upon he sprung his rattle for assistance, &c.

Thomas Robinson was the next. He was a smart, upright, *Corporal Trim*-like sort of a watchman, and his discourse, was somewhat "stuffed with epithets of war." He heard the *rattle-call* of his *comrade*, and *advanced* to his *relief*—he made his *approaches* with caution in order to *reconnoitre* the party—having so done, he challenged the offenders to *surrender*, and received the point-blank charge of a fist—in his belly.

"What are you?" asked the Magistrate, struck by the novelty of his phraseology.

"I have been a soldier, your Honour," he replied—"but since I was discharged from the army I have endeavoured to fulfil the part of a cobbler."

Patrick Donaghue, a six foot Emerald Islander, with an astonishing perpendicular expansion of the countenance was the third in order. He heard the *hubbuboo* as he was *peaceably* walking his *bate*, and went, right on end, to *larn* the rights of it, and the biggest of the two—without saying by y're leave—took him a mighty *dacent* stroke over the *jaws*.

Two other watchmen followed, but they said they only came in at the tail of the *row*, and therefore did not see the beginning of it. However they bore testimony to the extreme repugnance of the gentlemen to go to the watch-house.

The gentlemen were now called upon for their defence, and the short one undertook the task of making it. It appeared that he and his tall friend was out so late *because* they were eating *Oysters*, consequently the oysters were entirely to blame, as far as late hours were concerned. Then, as they were coming out of the oyster shop, they found two *ladies*, who also had been upstairs eating oysters, sitting in a hackney coach at the door. There was nothing very extraordinary in this, but some how or other, the coachman had got it into his head that these two unlucky gentlemen had ordered the coach for the use of the ladies then comfortably sitting therein, and of course he looked to them for the fare. The *ladies* themselves encouraged the coachman in this "iniquitous idea," and seemed to enjoy it very much, but our oyster-eaters were not to be had in this way. They re-sisted the "abominable demand," the coachman *persisted*, the ladies laughed, the watch came up, and they (the oyster-eaters) were hauled off to durance most unjustly. As to the blow on the belly, the stroke on the jaws, &c. they denied it *in toto*.

They were nevertheless held to bail for their appearance at the Sessions; and, doubtless, should they ever be taken with an oyster fit again, they will try to get it over earlier.

Queen-square.—Sarah Perry, a servant in the family of Mr. Byers, was charged with robbing her master.

The prosecutor, who, with his family, occupied apartments in the house of Mr. Odell, 25, Trevor-square, Knightsbridge, were yesterday morning between, four and five o'clock, alarmed by the screams and outcries of the prisoner, who, half undressed, ran upstairs from the kitchen, where she slept, calling out that thieves were in the house. Mr. Byers ran down to the kitchen, and finding no trace of a stranger having been there, asked the prisoner what it was that had frightened her so? She answered, that being suddenly awakened by a great noise, on opening her eyes she saw "a jolly, fat lad" standing by her bed side; that she screamed, and he then went away, and she huddled on some of her clothes and ran upstairs to give the alarm. Mr. B. called in the watchman, who accompanied him into the kitchen, where the prisoner was then sitting on her bedside. An inquiry was made as to the way in which the midnight intruder could have effected an entrance; the affrighted maiden replied—"he came in through the window, and went out the same way." A very facile operation, doubtless, the window being unfastened: but upon close inspection it was discovered that, notwithstanding the extremely dirty and muddy condition of the roads and foot-paths round about, not a trace of a footstep was to be seen in the area, nor the smallest spot or stain on the white deal table that stood close in front of the window. On being asked what articles had been taken away, she answered "three gowns, three or four lace caps, some night caps, and the rest of the things that hung upon the horse," which had been stripped; adding that she was so frightened she could not exactly remember what they were. Mr. Odell, who, with his servant, had been drawn to the kitchen by the alarm, now declared, that his suspicions fell upon the prisoner; and those of Mr. B. having by this time acquired the same tendency, she was consigned to the charge of the watchman. Such was her unwillingness to move from the bed on which she sat, that the watchman was obliged to tell her that unless she got up he would call in another watchman and remove her by force. This threat produced fears of a different and more real description, and she declared she was unwell, and could not rise unless they gave her something to drink. A glass of brandy and water was then brought her, which she took, and went with the watchman quietly to the watchhouse. When she was gone the bed was searched, and between the mattrass and the sacking was found a bundle containing three gowns, four lace caps, three or four night-caps, and several other articles, and also a very handsome cloth pelisse, belonging to her mistress, which had been missed about a fortnight before, when the prisoner on being questioned about it had coolly answered she dared to say it was stolen.

The watchman afterwards stated that he had remarked in going his rounds, that there was a fire burning in the kitchen, but supposing it to be the servant busy wasking, he took no further notice.

The prisoner, in her defence, said she knew nothing of the means by which the things found in her bed had been placed there. She was committed to Newgate for trial.

Extraordinary Dialogue.—A person, of gentlemanly appearance, who gave his name Norman Thompson, was charged by a watchman with having knocked at the door of No 1, King's-place, St. James's at four o'clock thereby making a great disturbance.

The case being stated, the Magistrate (J. E. Conant, Esquire) asked the prisoner what he had to say in his defence?

Prisoner (sullenly, as if something preyed on his mind)—It's all right.

Magistrate—No, I think it's all wrong.

Prisoner—Well, it's all correct.

Magistrate—Then, I'll fine you shillings for being drunk.

Prisoner—Fine away, but how will you get it?

Magistrate—Then, if you don't pay it, you shall go to prison.

Prisoner—D—n you and the prison too.

Magistrate—How do you get your living?

Prisoner—How I can.

Magistrate—Will you refuse to give an account of yourself?

Prisoner—Yes, unless you draw it out of me.

The Magistrate ordered him to be locked up, thinking him to be of unsound mind.

In the course of the day inquiry was made, and he was ascertained to be a Gentleman connected with some families of distinction, but unfortunately deranged in mind.

The Magistrate required an apology for such unbecoming language, which the prisoner made, and was discharged on paying 5s. fine for being intoxicated, and he quitted the Office with a Gentleman, who attended to speak to his character, which he did in the highest terms, but said he was subject to such fits after taking his wine.

ACCIDENTS, OFFENCES, &c.

On Sunday last, a woman, named Westmore, and her son, were buried in Perivale church-yard, near Ealing. Suspicion arose that the bodies might be stolen; two men were appointed to watch with fire arms, when, about one o'clock in the morning, three ruffians began to open the grave, one of the watchmen fired, and hit one of the ruffians, who fell wounded, and was carried off by his companions in a coach.

A daring robbery and burglary was committed on Monday night in the house of the *Hon.* ADMIRAL LANE, No. 1, Baker-street, Portman square. Some thieves obtained an entrance into the premises by getting over the area rails and breaking a pannel of the kitchen-door, with apparently a centre-bit, and after ransacking the lower apartments, they proceeded through several rooms above stairs, and took from them every portable article of plate; they then entered the butler's pantry, and took the valuable dinner and breakfast services of silver plate, worth about 3001. They left behind them two centre-bits, a gimblet, cord, and crow-bar. The whole of the plate bears the crest of a man in armour on horseback.

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Selections.

SELECTED.

TO ——

In many a strain of grief and joy.
My youthful spirit sang to thee:
But I am now no more a boy,
And there's a gulph' twixt thee and me.
Time on my brow has set his seal,
I start to find myself a man
And know that I no more shall feel
As only boyhood's spirit *can*.
And now I bid a long adieu
To thoughts that held my heart in thrall,
To cherished dreams of brightest hue,
And thee—the brightest dream of all.
My footsteps rove not where they roved,
My home is changed; and one by one,
The" old familiar" forms I loved
Are faded from my path and gone.
I launch into life's stormy main,
And 'tis with tears—but not of sorrow,
That, pouring thus my parting strain,
I bid thee, as a bride, good morrow.
Ful well thou know'st I envy not
The heart it is thy choice to share:
My soul dwells on thee as a thought
With which no earthly wishes are.
I love thee as I love the star,
The gentle star that shines at even,
That melts into my heart from far,
And leads my wandering thoughts to heaven.
'Twould break my soul's divinest dream
With meaner love to mingle thee;
'Twould dim the most unearthly beam
Thy form sheds o'er my memory,
It is my joy, it is my pride
To picture thee in bliss divine,
A happy and an honour'd bride,
Blest by a fonder love than mine.
Be thou to one a holy spell,
A bliss by day—a dream by night—
A thought on which his soul shall dwell—
A cheering and a guarding light.
His be thy heart,—but while no other
Disturbs *his* image at its core,
Still think of me as of a brother—
I'd not be lov'd nor love thee more.
For thee each feeling of my breast
So holy, so serene shall be,
That when thy heart to his is prest,
Twill be no crime to think of me.
I shall not wander forth at night,
To breathe thy name—as lovers would;
Thy form, in visions of delight,
Not oft shall break my solitude.
But when my bosom-friends are near,
And happy faces round me press,
The goblet to my lips I'll rear,
And drain it to thy happiness.
And when at morn or midnight hour,
I commune with my God, alone,
Before the throne of peace and power
I'll blend thy welfare with my own.
And if, with pure and fervent
I bend before some lov'd one's shrine,
Whilst gazing on her gentle eyes,
I shall not blush to think of thine.
Thou, when thou meet'st thy love's caress,
And when thy children climb thy knee,
In thy calm hour of happiness.
Then sometime *somstimes* think of *me*.
In pain or health—in grief or mirth,
O! may it to my prayer be given,
That we may sometimes meet on earth,
—And meet, to part no more, in heaven.

THE CLASSICAL SUCCESSOR.

——*ex fumo dare lucem.*—Hor.

Horatian the precept—quite classic—O very!
This turning to Canning from *Lord* London derry—
For *smoke*, we all know, was his Lordship's delight
While no one can doubt that of Canning is *light*!

Varieties.

" ——————————So we'll live,
" And pray, and sing, and tell old tales, and laugh
" At gilded butterflies and hear poor rogues
" Talk of Court News; and we'll talk with them too
" Who loses and who wins; who's in, who's out
" And take upon us the mystery of things.
" As if we were God's Spies."——SHAKSPEARE.

A Character by David Hume Esq.

You are very happy, we shall suppose one to say addressing himself to another, that you have given your daughter to Cleanthes. He is a man of honor and humanity-every one who has any intercourse with him is sure of *fair* and *kind* treatment. I congratulate you too, says another on the promising expectations of this son-inlaw, whose assiduous application to the study of the laws, whose quick penetration and early knowledge both of men and business, prognosticate the greatest honors and advancement. You surprise me replies a third, when you talk of Cleanthes as a man of business and application. I met him lately in a circle of the gayest company and he was the very life and soul of our conversation—so much wit with good manners; so much gallantry without affectation; so much ingenious knowledge so genteelly delivered, I have never before observed in any one. You would admire him still more says a fourth if you knew him more familiarly. That Cheerfulness which you might remark in him is not a sudden flash struck out by company: It runs through the whole tenor of his life and preserves a perpetual serenity on his countenance, and tranquility in his soul—he has met with severe trials, misfortunes as well as dangers, and by his greatness of mind was still superior to all of them.

English Travellers on Mont Blanc.—Doctor Paccard, of Chamonix, has sent us the following note respecting a visit which has just been performed to the summit of Mont Blanc. On the 19th of August, at one o'clock in the morning, Mr. Clissold, of London, set out from the Hotel de l'Union with six guides, to ascend Mont Blanc. He passed the night at the *Rocher Rouge*, at an elevation of 2300 toises. At this station the thermometer fell to 6 degrees below Zero. Hermitage wine froze in a corked bottle, which should seem to indicate a much greater degree of cold. Mr. Clissold reached the summit of Mont Blanc the next morning at five minutes past six o'clock. At half-past ten, the weather being very fine, the thermometer was at 17°. The traveller and his guides descended without any accident, and arrived happily at Chamonix the same evening. On the same day two English ladies, Mrs. and Miss. Campbell, crossed the *Colde Giant*, having ascended the Buel on the preceding day—*From the Journal de Savoie.*

The Toparra.—A species of Gourd, from Van Diemen'e Land, has been successfully cultivated at Sheerness. It bears a beautiful white flower, and a fruit of the form of a bell.

Captain Cochrane, whose remarkable expeditions have been frequently noticed in the *Literary Gazette* has it is stated closed his Siberian excursion by marrying a native of Kamschatka, with whom he is now returning, having been disappointed in the discovery of a junction between Asia and America, though he has formed one himself between Asia and Europe.

Anecdote of the Duke of Sully.

The external graces, the frivolous accomplishments of that impertinent and foolish thing called a man of fashion, are commonly more admired than the solid and masculine virtues of a Warrior, a Statesman, a Philosopher or a Legislator. All the great and awful virtues, all the virtues which can fit either for the Council, the senate, or the field are by the insolent and insignificant flatterers who usually figure the most in such corrupted societies held in the utmost contempt and derision. When the Duke of Sully was called upon by Lewis the Thirteenth to give his advice in some great emergency he observed the favorites and Courtiers whispering to one another and smiling at his unfashionable appearance. "Whenever your majesty's father" said the old Warrior and states man "did me the honor to consult me, he ordered the buffoons of the court to retire into the antichamber."

Self Command, Henry the 4th the Duke of Marlborough.

The man of the most perfect virtue, the man whom we naturally love and revere the most, is he who joins to the most perfect command of his own original and selfish feelings the most exquisite sensibility both to the original and sympathetic feelings of others. The man who to all the soft, the amiable and the gentle virtues joins all the great, the awful, and the respectable, must surely be the natural and proper object of our highest love and admiration. The Person best fitted by nature for acquiring the former of those two sets of virtues, is likewise necessarily best fitted for acquiring the latter. The man who feels the most for the joys and Sorrows of others is best fitted for acquiring the most complete controul of his own joys and sorrows. The man of the most exquisite humanity is naturally the most capable of acquiring the highest degree of self command. He may not however like the great Henry of France always have acquired it. He may have lived too much in ease and tranquillity. He may have never been exposed to the hardships and hazards of war. He may have never experienced the insolence of his superiors, the jealous and malignant envy of his equals or the pilfering injustice of his inferiors. Hardships, dangers, injuries, misfortunes are the only masters under whom we can learn the exercise of this virtue. The man of real constancy and firmness, the wise and just man who has been thoroughly bred under these masters in the great school of self command, and in the castle and business of the world, maintains a controul over his feelings upon all occasions, and whether in solitude or society, wears nearly the same countenance, and is affected very nearly in the same manner. In success and in disappointment; in prosperity and in adversity; before friends and before enemies, he has often been under the necessity of supporting this manhood. He has never dared to forget for one moment the judgment which the impartial spectator would pass upon his sentiments and conduct. There may occur however paroxysms of distress to the wisest and firmest man, when in order to preserve his equanimity he is obliged to make a considerable and even a painful exertion. His own natural feeling of his own distress, his own view of his own situation presses hard upon him, and he cannot without a very great effort fix his attention upon that of the impartial spectator Both views present themselves to him at the same time. His sense of honor, his regard to his own dignity, directs him to fix his whole attention upon the one view. His natural, his untaought and undisciplined feelings are continually calling it off to the other.

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